

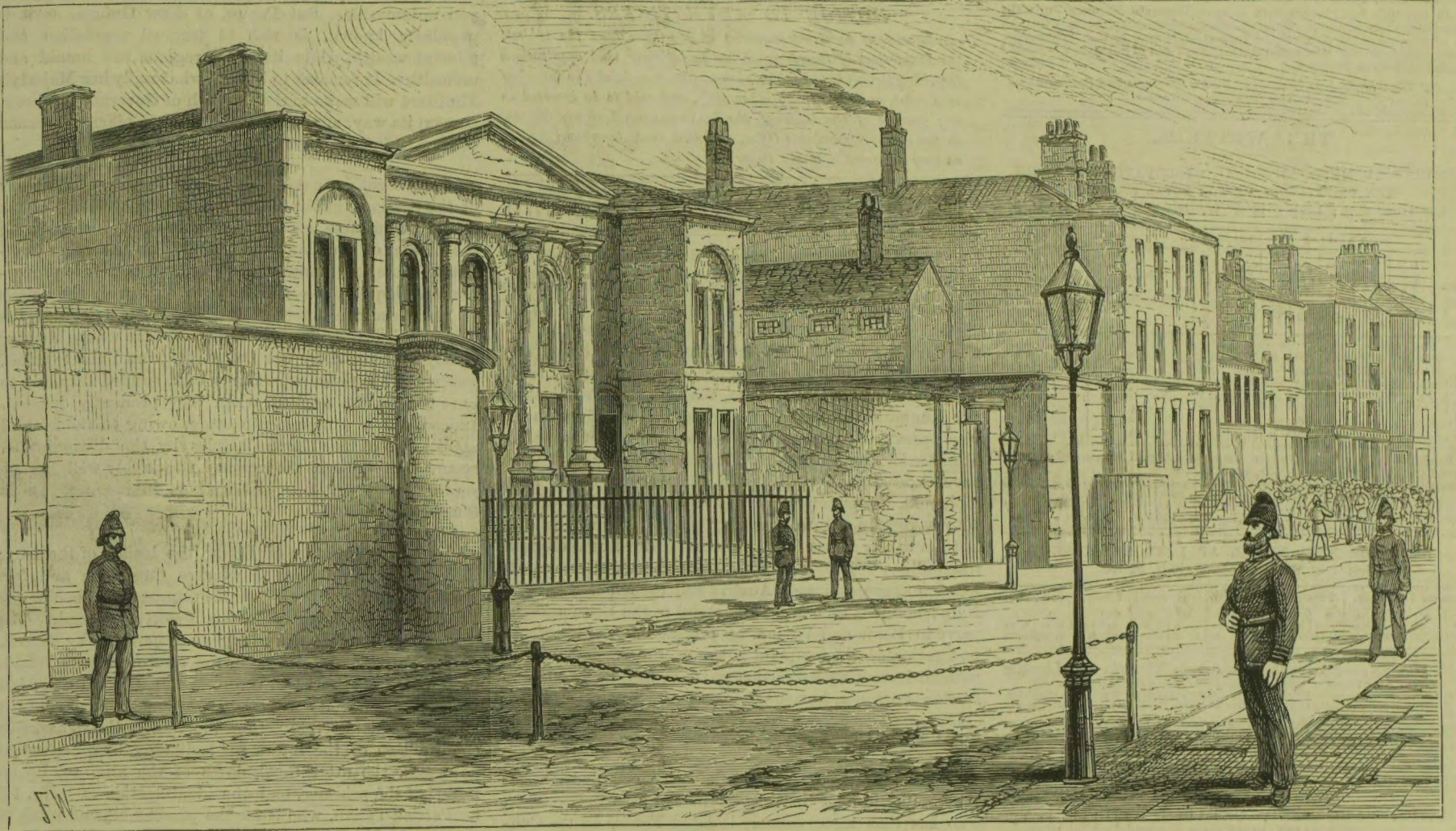
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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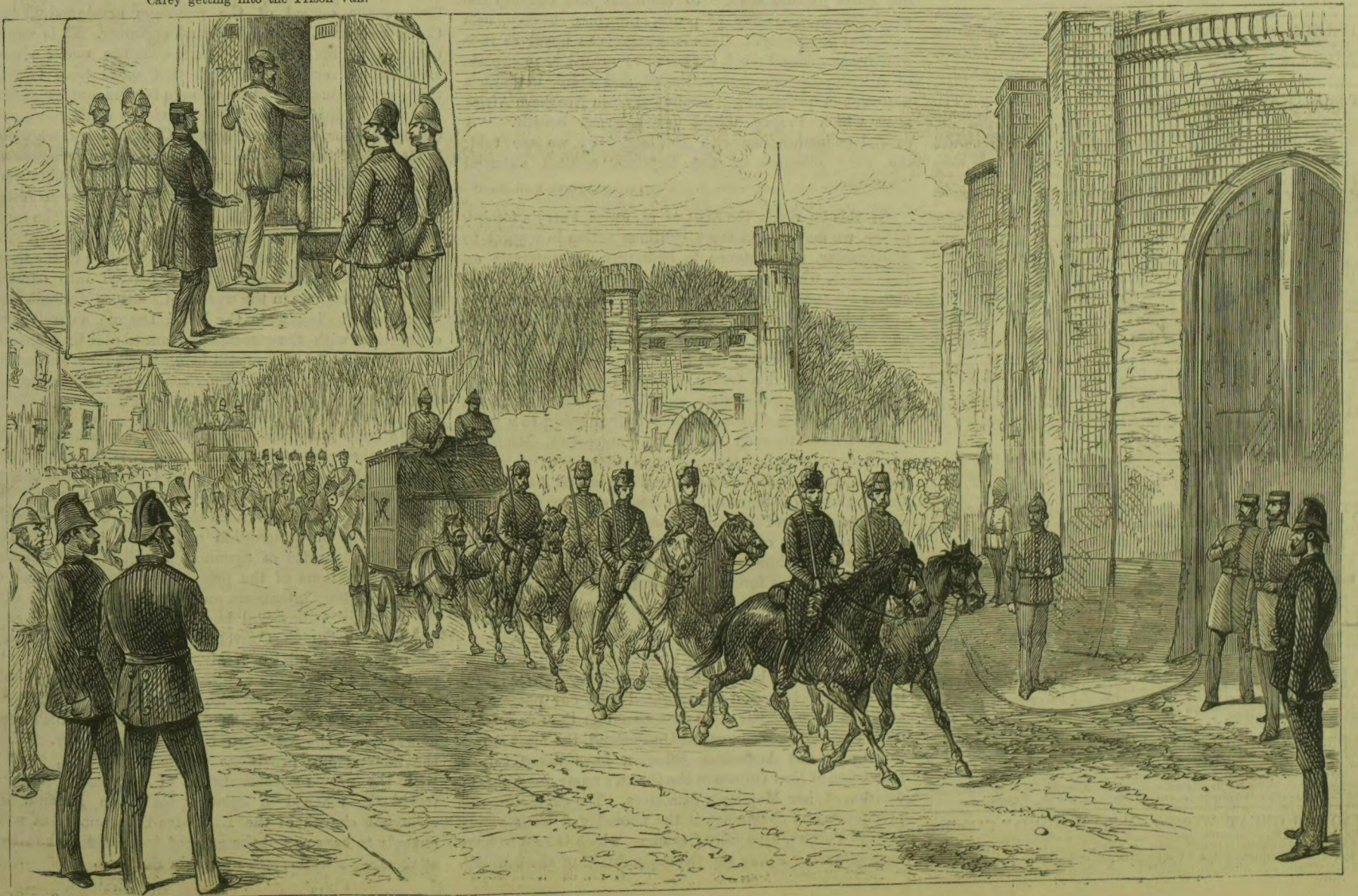
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, SIXPENCE. By Post, 6d.



THE SPECIAL COMMISSION COURT IN GREEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Carey getting into the Prison Van.



THE PHENIX PARK MURDER TRIALS AT DUBLIN: THE PRISONERS BROUGHT TO KILMAINHAM JAIL.



BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, London, the wife of Frederick G. Dalgety, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 11th inst., at Brandenburg, Ryde, the Lady Alexander Kennedy, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 30, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Robartes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 21, 1883, at Bellary, ceded Districts, Madras, F. H. Murphy, Esq., M.D., Surgeon "Army Medical Department, son of M. W. Murphy, Esq., M.D., Army Medical Department, to Eveline Constance, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Davidson, A.K., C.L., and F.L.S., Madras Staff Corps.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Ealing, by the Rev. T. Robson, B.A., LL.B., J. Ernest Viney, B.A., M.B., son of John Viney, Esq., to Bessie L., third daughter of the late Sir Edward S. Cressy, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Lady Cressy, of Grosvenor House, Ealing.

On the 16th inst., at Hedsor, by the Rev. J. Kirkland, Henry Percy Anderson, Esq., to Augusta, Lady Boston.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, London, Blanche Elizabeth Trosse, the wife of Frederick G. Dalgety, Esq., of Lockerley Hall, Hants, aged 46 years.

On the 16th inst., at her residence, 17, Upper Wimpole-street, W., Charlotte Anne, widow of Peter Maze, Esq.

On the 10th inst., in her 79th year, at Montughi, Florence, Julia, the widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Stibbert, Coldstream Guards, son of General Giles Stibbert, of Portwood House, near Southampton, Hants, and mother of Frederick Stibbert, Esq., and of Sophronia, Countess Pandolfini, both of Florence.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Moment in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
April 8	30.468	43.4	33.5	70	0-10	52.5	36.4	N.E. R.	203	0.000	
9	30.317	43.5	35.4	75	" "	58.5	30.8	E. N.E.	41	0.000	
10	30.372	42.3	32.1	69	6	50.7	38.8	N.E. N.	262	0.000	
11	30.277	44.2	35.5	74	8	57.3	32.3	N. N.W.	87	0.000	
12	30.115	45.9	34.8	68	9	54.7	38.9	N. E.	197	0.000	
13	29.835	43.3	37.4	81	9	45.8	40.8	E. S. W.	87	0.000	
14	29.834	44.7	42.5	92	8	56.0	40.8	W. S. W.	64	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.521	30.336	30.387	30.346	30.181	29.890	29.839
Temperature of Air	..	44.4°	45.4°	43.6°	43.0°	47.5°	44.4°	45.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	40.9°	41.5°	39.0°	39.5°	44.0°	41.0°	44.0°
Direction of Wind	..	N.N.E.	E.S.E.	N.	N.	N.N.E.	S.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 57	2 10	2 26	2 42	2 58	3 13	3 28
3 45	4 1	4 17	4 33	4 49	5 4	5 19
6 53	7 10	7 26	7 42	7 58	8 13	8 28

**BRIGHTON.**—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.

Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

**PARIS.**—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

Express Service, Weekdays and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 35s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 65s., 35s., 24s.

Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. The Day Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class) will commence for the season on May 1.

**SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.**—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.**—The most direct, rapid, picturesque, and delightful route from England to Italy.

EXCURSIONS to the celebrated Rigi (by the Mountain Railway from Arth Station of the St. Gothard Railway), and the Alpine Passes of the Furca, Oberalp, and the Valleys of the Tessin, Rhone, and Rhine. London to Lucerne, 24 hours; to Milan, 33 hours; Venice, 43 hours; Florence, 44 hours; Rome, 51 hours; Naples, 58 hours.

SECOND-CLASS Carriages to the EXPRESS TRAINS in Switzerland. Carriages lighted with gas, and fitted with the Safety Continuous Brakes; Sleeping Cars; and excellent Buffets at the Swiss stations.

The Tunnel of St. Gothard is traversed in Twenty-three Minutes with perfect safety, and free from inconvenience.

Tickets: Great Eastern, South-Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

**THE BACH CHOIR.**—Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.—Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.—THIRD and LAST GRAND CONCERT of the Season, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 28, at Three o'clock, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. JOHN SEB. BACH's celebrated MASS in B MINOR (Seventh Performance by the Bach Choir). Miss Carlotta Elliot, Madame Pater; Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. W. H. Brereton. Complete Professional Orchestra. Principal Violin, Mr. Carolus. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony (unreserved), 5s.; Area, 3s.; Admission, 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 34, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 16, Poultry; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, and 26, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.** Newly and Beautifully Decorated. The World-famed

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.** EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. A TRACTION EXTRAORDINARY for a limited period.

In addition to the New and Magnificent Musical Entertainment of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, the renowned PAUL MARTINETTI and his unrivalled Company of Artists will appear at EVERY DAY AND NIGHT PERFORMANCE.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS have much pleasure in announcing that they have entered into an engagement with the renowned

PAUL MARTINETTI AND TROUPE, for a limited number of Nights, when the entire Second Part will be devoted to their

MARVELLOUS and MIRTH-PROVOKING PERFORMANCE; forming one of the most powerful and attractive Entertainments ever produced at this Hall.

**LYCEUM.**—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING (178th Performance). Every Evening at Eight o'clock; Doors open, 7.30. Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Daily, Ten to Five.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.**—EGYPTIAN HALL.—At Every Entertainment until further notice Mr. MASKELYNE will perform the CABINET MYSTERIES of the celebrated DAVENPORT BROTHERS, clearly showing how the whole of the seemingly impossible feats are accomplished. For further particulars see daily papers.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,** ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. A new First Part, entitled A MOUNTAIN TREASURE; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUR MESS. Morning Performances—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three; Evenings—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees.

**DORE'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

**THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES.** including J. E. Millais, R.A.'s new picture "Ophelia," is NOW OPEN, at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' GALLERY, 8, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

**THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS** by Artists of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

**THE TINWORTH EXHIBITION** is NOW OPEN. "Full of fire and zealous faculty, breaking its way through all conventionalism to such truth as it can conceive."—RUSKIN.

**THE TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES,** 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS**

**IN WATER COLOURS,**

**PICCADILLY, W.**

**THE SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON** MONDAY, APRIL 30. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of numerous inquiries at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that applications for Advertisements to be printed upon Sheets entitled *The Interleaf* or *Leaflet*, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

For three weeks or more the triple alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy has been a fertile topic of discussion in the Continental press, and during the last few days has been the subject of explanations by responsible Ministers at Rome and Pesth. The statement made on Saturday last by M. Tisza, the Minister-President of the Hungarian Government, agrees substantially with the views previously expressed by Signor Mancini, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The three Powers in question have entered upon a defensive alliance; or, as M. Tisza diplomatically puts it, have "formed a bond of friendship with a view to secure peace," "which can only be distasteful to any Power that is bent on disturbing European tranquillity." This agreement is a security alike against Russian aggression upon Austria and French attacks upon Italy; and it is especially distasteful to the Ultramontane party in Rome and Vienna, as precluding all idea of the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy. Italy, without increasing her armaments, or having recourse to foreign intrigues, has now secured a safe frontier, and is able to assume a more commanding position among the States of Europe.

No doubt this important defensive combination has been brought about by the astuteness of Prince Bismarck, who has thus more entirely isolated France on the Continent, and placed her at the mercy of her rivals. Our neighbours are, therefore, greatly inclined to draw closer the ties that bind them to England with a view, as a leading Paris journal says, "to maintain and develop the great Western policy of peace, progress, liberty, and universal prosperity." This language is as novel as it is gratifying. The French papers have ceased to complain of British preponderance in Egypt, and speak in quite a new tone of promoting "a solidarity" in Northern Africa from which France might derive great benefit. "A cordial understanding with England" is, we are told, the only resource of the Republic against external "coalitions."

If this be really the drift of M. Jules Ferry's foreign policy, we may expect more cautious action in respect to Madagascar, a reluctance to endanger our interests on the Congo, where France is entering upon a very perilous course of annexation, and hesitation in giving effect to other schemes of colonial expansion which MM. Gambetta and De Freycinet so greatly favoured. France is already committed to an expedition to Tonquin; her Government having disavowed a treaty concluded with the Anamite nation by her representative, and thereby incurred the risk of hostilities with China. Public feeling being to a great extent averse to such dangerous enterprises, Ministers are likely to be called to account, if their security be not threatened, by M. Clémenceau and the united Radicals of the Chamber of Deputies, who see more hope in internal development, and in the prosecution of such useful schemes as that of M. de Lesseps for creating an inland sea some three hundred miles from the coast of Tunis, than in hazardous foreign adventures.

The policy of annexation has received a startling development in relation to the British Empire. A large tract of territory bordering upon Liberia, on the West African coast, has been ceded by some petty chiefs, and is by Royal proclamation incorporated with our possessions at Sierra Leone. Far more sensational is the unexpected news that the Government of Queensland, the most enterprising of our Australian colonies, have taken formal possession of New Guinea in the Queen's name, pending the decision of her Majesty's Ministers. The excuse for this precipitate and daring act is the necessity of anticipating foreign Powers, especially Germany, which is said to have been maturing a plan for the colonisation of the country.

A police magistrate was sent to hoist the British flag in New Guinea, and if his action should be ratified by the home Government, the third largest island in the world, containing a territory 274,000 miles in extent, one third greater than that of France, will be added to the Queen's dominions by this high-handed exploit. In the eyes of the Imperial Government, especially of Lord Derby, the Secretary for the Colonies, this acquisition will, no doubt, be as acceptable as the proverbial white elephant. They will find it hard either to accept or to refuse so unwelcome but magnificent a charge, the offer of which suggests some very delicate problems in respect to our Colonial relations. The interest of the Queenslanders in this great island is natural enough. It lies directly north of their coast, from which it is only separated by Torres Straits; its interior, comprising mountain ranges and table lands, has never been explored; and its sparse population consists of various tribes, some tractable enough, and others fierce and untameable. But Papua, or New Guinea, as it is popularly known, is rich in tropical vegetation and mineral wealth, while its coast regions are humid and unhealthy. It remains to be seen what reply her Majesty's Ministers will make to the despatch of Governor Kennedy, now on its way, announcing that he has taken possession of New Guinea in the name of Queen Victoria.

Parliament is making real progress with the business of the Session, thanks to the satisfactory working of the Grand Committees, especially the one which is considering the clauses of the Bankruptcy Bill. To the other Committee—composed more of lawyers, and therefore proportionately loquacious—which has to deal with the details of the Criminal Appeals Bill, has been relegated the Criminal Code Bill. The last-named measure was on Monday openly obstructed by the Parnellites, until the Speaker, wearied with their superfluous talk, seemed disposed to have the Closure applied, when they prudently desisted. Indeed, the new plan of procedure, owing to the faithful application of the Revised Rules by the distinguished occupant of the chair, is working reasonably well, in preventing waste of time, as well as in sparing tedious Committee work.

With the conviction of Brady, the leader of the gang that assassinated Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the public interest in the murder trials before the Dublin Special Commission has greatly lessened. The ghastly and familiar story long since narrated by Farrell, James Carey, and Kavanagh, the approvers, was retold, only with more precision, before Mr. Justice O'Brien; but the points of novelty were the exclusion of the case of the lamented Chief Secretary from the record, the remarkable confirmation of the informers' testimony by independent witnesses, the utter break-down of the alibi set up on behalf of the prisoner, and the identification of "No. 1," as Patrick Tynan, who is for the present beyond reach of the law in Mexico or the United States. After three days of patient attention, the jury found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict of guilty against Brady, who was sentenced to be hanged on May 14. On the trial of Curley, the second of the prisoners arraigned, Peter Carey appeared as an additional approver. It is worth noting that his elder brother's evidence under cross-examination revealed the fact that more than twenty times arrangements had been made for the murder of Mr. Forster, and that another intended victim of the gang was Colonel Hillier, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who, like the ex-Chief Secretary, happily escaped their vengeance. The levity with which the various assassination plots were unfolded reveals on the part of the witnesses an utter absence of moral sense that is quite appalling. The same characteristic is seen in the hardly less important investigations which have been made relative to the three secret societies that planned and carried into effect a number of murders in the west and south of Ireland, and which seem to implicate the Land League, as well as in connection with the atrocious dynamite plot in England, the details of which are still being probed by the active detective force that has already rendered so much service to the public.

We have yet to receive full and authentic information through the proper tribunals as to the part taken by Irish-American Fenians in planning, and supplying resources to execute, the plots for destroying public buildings in London. But the revelations thus far have created a very deep feeling of indignation across the Atlantic. The cowardly advocates of dynamite atrocities, in the face of the denunciations of the press, have ceased to boast of their incendiary intentions, and we are now assured that the anarchist policy will be discountenanced at the projected Philadelphia Convention, which, in accordance with the urgent advice of Mr. Parnell, will probably be postponed to the autumn. That wary leader fears being compromised by alliance with the dynamite faction, even more than he dreads the loss of the indispensable sinews of war which the American Leaguers can supply. While the far-reaching provisions of the Crimes Act, coupled with the growing contentment of the tenant farmers, forbid the renewal of open agitation in Ireland, the stringent clauses of the Explosive Substances Act seem entirely to have cowed the gang of desperadoes who aimed at creating a wide-spread panic in England.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Queen having commanded that no lamb shall be eaten in the Royal household, the example set by her Majesty will probably be followed in a vast number of families. Opinion, however, seems to differ very considerably as to what would be the economical effects of a wholesale surcease of lamb slaughtering. One correspondent of the *Times* suggests a heroic mode of dealing with the farmers who consign lambs to the carcass butchers.

The remedy seems simple and practicable. Pass an Act of Parliament to stop the killing of lambs and calves under a certain age, such Act to have a limited duration. Under Parliamentary authority diseased animals have been slaughtered. Why should not similar authority be exerted to protect the healthy young animals and foster by natural means the growth of meat? But another correspondent of the same journal hints that if the farmers find no market for their lambs they will either have to spend less money in their preparations for the harvest or try once more the over-taxed patience of the local banker. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* goes further still. In a thoughtful article, headed "No More Lamb," he maintains that the stoppage of the sale of lamb would result in a rise in the price of mutton, "and all other kinds of animal food would rise more or less in sympathy;" while sheep-breeding itself would be discouraged, by preventing the farmers from selling the lambs which they could not afford to keep.

In any case, the lambs will probably have a good time this coming summer. What says old Tusser, in his "June's Husbandry"?—

Let lambs go unclipp'd till June be half worn,  
The better the fleeces will grow to be shorn.

And in "February's Abstract" the farmer of three hundred and fifty years ago writes:—

If pasture by Nature is given to be wet,  
Then bear with the molehill, though thick it be set;  
That lamb may sit on it, and so to sit dry,  
Or else to lie by it, the warmer to lie.

So the little lamb is to lie on the molehill, unclipped and, happily, unskilled in 1883. But how about kid as an article of food? Everybody who has travelled in Italy or Spain, or in the East, knows that the young of the goat, roasted or seethed, is excellent eating. I read in the "Country Gentleman and Farmer's Directory," a work published early in the last century—

The large sort are the best for eating, while they are kids of four or five months old; but the smaller kind may be eaten at a year old, being much nearer venison than the large sort. However, to eat of either, while they are kids, we shall find them full as good as a young fawn; and they should be prepared for the table in the same manner.

There is a Goat Society. What do they think of kid-eating?

In the word "kaled," Dr. Charles Mackay kindly tells me that in the Cymric or Kymric branch of the Celtic or Keltic "caled" signifies hard or severe; in the Gaelic the word becomes "callete," which means hardness or severity. Dr. Mackay is of opinion that Camden was right in deriving the first syllable in Caledonia from "cael," which should be "gael" (the c and g being almost identical in pronunciation); but that the author of "Britannia" was wrong in his derivation of "don" from "doch," which should be "duthaic"—pronounced "duaich"—a country or extent of country. The Doctor thinks that the true derivation is from "gael" and "dun," a hill—"dune," hills (see the "dunes" in Northern France?), thus making the word Caledonia to signify the Hills of the Gael.

As for the town of Calais, my respected informant holds that the name is clearly traceable to the Gaelic and Keltic "caol," narrow strait, "caolas," a narrow sea. Thus, *liberavi animam*. By-the-way, one of my numerous correspondents expresses his surprise that I am not acquainted with the Welsh language. My good Sir, I have not learned English thoroughly, yet. I own that in the matter of Cymric, I was sorely put to shame some few years ago when, happening to be at a luncheon given by Sir Edward Watkin at the Lord Warden, Dover, to the then Persian Ambassador, his Excellency—Something Khan, of course—enumerated no less than seventy Welsh words, which were also Persian words expressing the same signification as their Cymric congeners.

The "Masher." He has become a personage. The *New York Herald* has taken the trouble to explain that the characteristics of the London "masher" are not identical with those of the American one. The British specimen is somewhat akin to the American "dude," the latter being the more ridiculous. The transatlantic masher "is any foppish, over dressed fellow who parades more than he postures, and who may be a gambler, who in dull seasons lives on the earnings of his mother's washing, or who may pick enough pockets to get good clothes while he resides at his mother's boarding house. The average American masher's points are a fine noticeable overcoat and a waxed moustache." Somewhat "rough on" the New York masher! In N. P. Willis's time the masher was the "Broadway lounge," who in the afternoon used to stand on the steps of the Astor House picking his teeth in order to produce the impression that he had been dining at that then fashionable hotel. The Astor House is still a very comfortable hotel; but, in point of fashion, it has become as much an old-world hostelry as the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, or the Tabard in Southwark.

The able musical critic of a morning contemporary, speaking of the forthcoming opening of the Royal Italian Opera, alludes to the readjustment of the stall seats, and "the revival of Fops' Alley." I doubt whether it be possible to revive Fops' Alley. It died with the late Mr. Benjamin Lumley's management of Her Majesty's Theatre—the old house. Fops' Alley was the gangway running parallel to the footlights, between the last row of the pit and the first row of the stalls; and in its palmiest days Fops' Alley was always graced by the presence of a subaltern of the Guards, in full uniform, daintily swinging his bearskin. It was my mother who told me about the officer who had his entrée to Fops' Alley.

Fops flourished before my time, but I can remember the "dandy," who was superseded by the "Count," the "toff," and other varieties of the "swell." The "Plunger" was a military "swell." Does he exist now, I wonder?

Lady Sarah Lindsay has conferred a real boon on the cause of good cookery in "A Few Choice Recipes," just published by Mr. Bentley. The plan adopted by her Ladyship in collecting her culinary prescriptions takes us back to the time when every *grande dame de par le monde* kept a receipt-book, from the contents of which she was able to direct the cook, the housekeeper, and the butler, physic her family and the neighbouring poor, and even assist the huntsman and the stud groom with hints for the treatment of the horses and dogs. Lady Sarah has diligently culled culinary formulas from the manuscript books of her family and friends, and has added one or two from "Queen Anne's Royal Cookery Book," and a few from Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's "New Cook Book," published at Philadelphia, a copy of which is lying beside me as I write, and for which I devoutly wish that the gentleman to whom it belongs would call.

Mem.: In many old French cookery books you find appended to a recipe the notice, "Mode de la Reine Anne." Most culinary students are aware of the tradition that the Good Queen Anne did draw up, with her own Royal hands, a collection of recipes which, long years afterwards, found their way into the possession of Mrs. Hannah Glasse, "Habit-Maker to the Royal Princesses," and served as a basis for the far-famed "The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy: by a Lady."

Among the recipes collected by Lady Sarah I may specially recommend that for "Petits Soufflés à la Française" (contributed by the late Lord Montagu, Douglas Castle); "The Louisa Pudding" (given by the late Sir George Warrender to Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford); and "Roman Pie" (the Hon. Miss Jervis, Bath). Lord Marcus Hill's "Tartar Sauce" (Lord Marcus was a grand epicure, and was a whole Committee of Taste in himself in the days when Alexis Soyer ruled the subterranean roast at the Reform Club) is also very good.

Some of the recipes are not exceptionally choice; and one, that for "Risotto à la Milanese" (Lady Arthur Hill), is altogether wrong. Here it is:—

Fry in a saucepan with butter an onion finely minced, and, when it is of a golden colour, put in sufficient rice; keep adding stock or broth as fast as the grain absorbs it. When the grain begins to burst remove it from the fire; add plenty of Parmesan cheese, a little salt, pepper, and butter.

Now, it happens that I was "raised" upon Italian cookery, and have witnessed, as a child, the prowess of Tamburini and Lablache (Michael William Balfe made a splendid third) at a macaroni fight. I felt, almost instinctively, that a "risotto alla Milanese" must be "accommodated" with saffron, and that the admixture of Parmesan cheese should be sparing and not plentiful. To make sure, I went to the Italian Cyclopædia of Cookery "Il Re dei Cuochi" (Milan, 1880), and translate (p. 105) as follows:—

Fry an onion to a light colour, with a little butter and beef marrow; dilute it with a little broth, and pass it through a sieve, and put it in a stewpan with a quart of rice and a little saffron. Let it cook in good stock, and when it is half done add half a "cervellata"; when nearly done add a little grated Parmesan cheese. Some add half a glass of white wine, or a bit of fresh butter, just before serving.

The "cervellata" is a sausage, made almost exclusively in Lombardy, and composed of lard, beef kidney fat, spices, and cheese made at Lodi, inclosed in bladders tinged with saffron. It is obvious that too much parmesan in the "risotto" would kill the flavour of the "cervellata" so dearly beloved by the Milanese. "Riso all' Italiana" is dressed without saffron, but with tomatoes instead; and to "Risotto ai tartufi" white truffles are added.

As an instance of the interest felt in culinary questions, I may mention that there comes to me all the way from Teheran, Persia, a communication in which the writer, "F. D. N.," tells me that I am mistaken in calling (as I did some time ago, in the "Echoes") Dr. William Kitchiner a physician. My correspondent states that Dr. Kitchiner was "not a doctor of medicine, but, curiously enough, a doctor of music"; and he adds that an ancestor of his ("F. D. N.") was intimately acquainted with the genial author of "The Cook's Oracle," and was accustomed to say that the Doctor's degree was a musical and not a medical one.

All that I can say in reply to my Persian correspondent is that, apart from the internal evidence of scraps of medical lore and counsel being scattered through the diverting work in question, I have before me a copy of "The Cook's Oracle," of the edition of 1827, and that on the titlepage is inscribed the name of William Kitchiner, M.D.—and not Mus. Doc.—author of "The Art of Invigorating Life by Food," "The Economy of the Eyes," &c., &c. Moreover, the Doctor must have been fully cognisant of the "M.D." appended to his name on the titlepage, since he adds a preface beginning: "The whole of this work, has, for a seventh time, been carefully revised—but this last time I have found little to add and little to alter."

Mem.: Clever and beneficent Dr. Kitchiner was a man of leisure. His father, a wealthy coal merchant, left him a large fortune, and in doing good with it he spent his useful and too brief life. It is possible that he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, but seldom or never practised. He was also a distinguished musical amateur, and edited a collection of the "National and Sea Songs of England," which he dedicated to George IV. May he not have been a "Mus. Doc.," as well as an "M.D."?

The word which I was unable to decipher in the MS. of my correspondent "O. J. M.'s" formula of the Foote-Macklin rigmorale was "gayrullies." In "closing the incident" I may remark that I have received over twenty formulas of the droll

bit of nonsense, the writers of which are all confident that theirs is the correct one, and that scarcely one version agrees with another.

All readers of "Pickwick" will remember the sensation which was caused at the "swarry" of the Bath footmen by the intelligence that Mr. Whiffers had resigned. That interesting and orange-clad individual himself explained, in an eloquent speech, the reasons which had led to his resignation. His uniform, he stated, was extremely rich and expensive; the females of the family were most agreeable, and the duties of the situation were not, he was bound to say, too heavy:—the principal service that was required of him being that he should look out of the hall window as much as possible, in company with another gentleman, who had also resigned. But he had no alternative but to state boldly and distinctly that he had been required to eat cold meat. The revelation of this outrage elicited loud cries of "Shame!" mingled with groans and hisses.

The modern representatives of the class of which Mr. Whiffers was an ornament have, it would seem, from a letter signed "A Footman," recently published in the *Times*, grievances more serious. The correspondent of the leading journal complains that, the fashionable season having begun, he and his fellow-lacqueys have to perform a "very mean and unpleasant duty." When his master and mistress accept invitations to dinner, he has often to accompany them and wait at table in strange houses. The modern Mr. Whiffers thinks it a hard thing that, after so many hours of confinement indoors, and when there is a chance of a little recreation and fresh air, he and his fellows should be deprived of those boons.

But, may I deferentially ask, does not Mr. Whiffers have his carriage airing in the park, every afternoon? Do shop assistants, clerks, warehousemen, journalists, have their carriage airings? For my part, I should like to have half Mr. Whiffers's complaint. I should like to go now and again into "ler bow mong"—I believe that is the correct pronunciation—and hear what the grand folks have to say among themselves at the festive board. Many of our modern novelists might pick up a good deal of valuable information if they went in boldly for powder and plush and waited at table in the mansions of the great. Every profession, nowadays, is crowded with amateurs. Why not have amateur flunkys?

When Royalty honours a public dinner with its presence it is attended by its lacqueys in scarlet and gold; and these gorgeous creatures wait at the top table. When the Lord Mayor or the Sheriffs dine abroad in state their footmen assist in waiting. But there is a way out of your difficulties, Mr. Whiffers. You are, it is to be presumed, tall, strapping, broad-shouldered, and brave. Take the Queen's shilling. Enlist, Mr. Whiffers, enlist.

It is no news to philologists to point out that many of our oldest and (in the sense in which they are now used in England) obsolete words are often used in colloquial parlance in America. Thus I have read in an essay by an American writer of the "tynes" of a fork. In our modern speech the antlers of a deer have "tynes," but a fork has "prongs." And now as to "baby" as an equivalent for "doll." Among the love-letters read during a recent breach of promise case in New York was one in which the fair defendant (it was the gentleman who brought the action) remarked:—

Be sure to come down Wednesday if possible, love. Oh! I have bought a lovely doll for Dutchy. Cost almost five dollars. A regular French baby. It is a perfect beauty.

A great many correspondents, mainly clerics, kindly tell me that the Gunpowder Plot service was, by Royal command, "deleted" from the Common Prayer Book so far back as 1859. I am grateful for the information. I do not go to church on the Fifth of November; and one cannot know everything. The error arose from the fact that the Common Prayer Book which is among a little row of books on my desk fronting me was my sister's, and is nearly fifty years old. And I prefer old books to new ones.

So, apparently, do the Americans. The *St. James's Gazette* quotes the *New York Evening Post* as curiously follows:—

We have been informed by one of the leading church booksellers of this city, that the sale of the Revised Version of the New Testament has fallen off so much as to be hardly worth mentioning. The sale, he stated, stopped as if by magic when popular curiosity was satisfied, and has not picked up again. The sudden failure of the work has been a severe blow to many of the leading publishers in the United States. Some twenty-five or thirty editions were issued, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars, and the sale of the work has only covered a small fraction of the cost incurred. After this experience very few American publishers will, it is believed, care to invest money in the Revised Old Testament. "Scholars," said the informant of the *New York paper*, "seem to like the book, but the general public absolutely ignore it."

In joint aid of those admirable charities the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, in the Waterloo-road, and the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System in Welbeck-street, there is to take place, on the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of May next, at the Cirque (late Hengler's) in Argyle-street, Regent-street, a "Grand Military Chess Tournament, with living pieces"—the pieces being represented by non-commissioned officers and men of the Brigade of Guards, who will stand at this very unusual "attention," by special permission of the Major-General Commanding the Home District. The tournament will be under Royal patronage; and the costumes, which are being prepared, will be very rich and handsome. This animated game of chess should bring plenty of cash to the coffers of the two beneficent institutions which I have named. They are both sorely in want of money.

I fancy that I mentioned once in this page that Madame Campan once organised at the Maison Impériale de la Légion d'Honneur, either at Ecouen or at St. Denis, an "animated" game of chess, the pieces being the juvenile pensionnaires of the establishment. The Emperor and King was so pleased with the entertainment that he commanded that it should be repeated then and there; but one or more of the poor little school-girls happening to faint, the second game was perforce left unfinished. I have seen an "animated" game of chess in a spectacle at some Parisian theatre, and when a piece was taken he or she disappeared through a trap-door. G. A. S.





1. Khamé, Chief of the Bamangwato. 2. A Difficulty on the Road to Shoshong. 3. The Moffat Missionary Station in Bechuana Land. 4. A Halt on the Road.  
5. Head of Antelope. 6. Khamé burning a house where beer was unlawfully drunk. 7. Grand Game—the Giraffe.

SKETCHES IN BECHUANA LAND AND THE MATEBELE COUNTRY, ON THE TRANSVAAL FRONTIER.





SKETCHES FROM "THE SILVER KING," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.



## THE PHOENIX PARK MURDER TRIALS.

The trial of Joseph Brady, one of the actual murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke in the Phoenix Park on May 6, was concluded yesterday (Friday) week, in the Green-street Court-house at Dublin, having begun on the Wednesday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death. We present a number of Sketches of the scene in Court, and different incidents of the judicial proceedings, with the figures of several personages engaged in them, another illustration shows the manner in which the prisoners arraigned for these murders, and for the atrocious conspiracy of the "Irish Invincibles," were conveyed, as well as the "approvers" in custody, back to Kilmainham Jail. The Court was opened on Monday week, under a Special Commission, the presiding Judge being Mr. Justice O'Brien, who at once delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. At two o'clock in the afternoon, they found a true bill against Joseph Brady; and the trial was postponed until Wednesday.

The counsel for the prosecution were the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. A. M. Porter, M.P.; the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Naish; with Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., instructed by the Crown Solicitors, Mr. S. W. Anderson and Mr. G. Bolton. The counsel who appeared for the prisoner on Wednesday were Dr. Webb, Mr. Adams, and Mr. D. B. Sullivan, instructed by his solicitor, Mr. McCune. When the Crier of the Court at first called over the names of the special jury panel, many of them failed to answer, and were fined £100 each; others asked to be excused on account of illness; twenty-three were ordered to stand aside at the request of Counsel for the Crown, and nine were challenged by the prisoner's counsel. One juror said that he had conscientious objections to capital punishment, and he was excused. The jury was sworn in at twelve o'clock, and the Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution in a speech of two hours. The first witness he called was Robert Farrell, one of the approvers or Queen's evidence men, whose examination lasted an hour. He was followed by James Carey, who was examined from four to six o'clock, sitting in the witness-chair upon the table, which is customary in the Dublin Courts. The statements of these men and of most of the other witnesses for the prosecution have been reported on former occasions. The third witness was Kavanagh, the carman, who drove Joseph Brady and three other men into the Park, where they were met by James Carey, Joseph Smith, and another, who came in the cab driven by Fitzharris or "Skin-the-Goat." The fourth approver was Joseph Smith, whom they had engaged to point out Mr. Burke, as he knew that gentleman by sight, having worked at the Castle. Mr. Burke was dressed in a suit of grey, and James Carey pointed him out to the murderers as he was walking along with Lord F. Cavendish, whom they did not know. The other witnesses for the prosecution were then examined.

Dr. Webb addressed the Jury on behalf of Brady, on Thursday afternoon, speaking for an hour and a half; after which he called several witnesses to prove an *alibi*; a girl named Annie Meagher, who stated that Brady was with her all the time, on the evening of May 6, her uncle and aunt, Christopher Flynn and Mrs. Flynn; and a publican named Thomas Little. The trial was again adjourned till Friday morning, when James H. Kennedy, a clerk, one of Brady's acquaintance, was called to confirm the statement of the girl Annie Meagher. An objection was taken by Dr. Webb to certain portions of the evidence relating to a conspiracy, which he sought to get reserved for argument before a Superior Court. Mr. Justice O'Brien, however, rejected this application, and, having heard the summing up of the case, on both sides, by Mr. Adams, and by the Solicitor-General in reply, delivered his final charge to the Jury, who retired to consider their verdict between three and four o'clock. They returned in about forty minutes, when the prisoner was again placed at the bar; the Clerk of the Crown demanded the verdict of the Jury, and the foreman Mr. King, announced that they found Joseph Brady guilty. A motion for arrest of judgment upon technical grounds of notice was made by his counsel, but was disallowed, and Mr. Justice O'Brien then passed sentence of death. The prisoner thanked his counsel for their efforts to defend him, and was removed from the Court, which adjourned till Monday morning. It is understood that May 14 is the day fixed for Joseph Brady's execution. He and Timothy Kelly are the two men stated to have actually stabbed Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish, while six or seven others were assisting to waylay those gentlemen in the Park.

The trial of Daniel Curley began on Monday, when Mr. Murphy, Q.C., stated the case for the prosecution, and James Carey and Robert Farrell were produced as witnesses. These were followed next day by Joseph Smith and Michael Kavanagh; and the next witness was Peter Carey, brother of James Carey, whose son, the boy already mentioned, was again examined. Emma Jones, formerly a servant in the house of a clergyman at Dublin, stated that she saw the men in the Phoenix Park, and that Daniel Curley was one of them. Some other witnesses for the prosecution gave evidence, after which Dr. Webb made his speech for the defence, bitterly assailing James Carey as an infamous traitor, whose word could not be believed. He then called witnesses to prove an *alibi*; Peter Hanlon, the prisoner's father-in-law, uncle to two of the other prisoners, and two more, who said that they saw Curley elsewhere at six or seven o'clock in the evening of May 6; and this closed the evidence for the defence. On Wednesday, counsel were heard upon the evidence, and Mr. Justice O'Brien summed up. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and Daniel Curley was sentenced to death.

The prisoners were conveyed each day to and from the Green-street Court-house and Kilmainham Jail, in the black prison van, which was guarded by constables riding on outside cars, mounted police with drawn swords, and a military escort of a troop of the 2nd Dragoons, at present stationed at Island Bridge barracks. In another van, also well guarded, were seated Carey and the other approvers.

While these trials for murder and conspiracy to murder have been going on in Dublin, the London police magistrates and officials at Bow-street, where Sir James Ingham presides, have been occupied with the examination of the charge against the six men, Henry Norman, Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Dalton or O'Connor, Curtin, and Ansburch, arrested for the dynamite conspiracy, which we related last week. They were brought up on Thursday, when Mr. Poland attended, on behalf of the Crown, to conduct the prosecution, and they were remanded for a week. Bernard Gallagher, of Glasgow, brother to Dr. Gallagher, has been sent up to London, and appeared in Court on Monday last. Mr. Tracy Gould, solicitor, attended to watch the case for Gallagher. Mr. Poland intimated that, besides the charge of possessing such materials with a criminal intent, the prisoners might be prosecuted for conspiracy to murder, punishable with ten years' penal servitude, and also for treason-felony.

At Birmingham, the young man Whitehead, who carried on the secret manufacture of nitro-glycerine in Ledsam-street, has been remanded for further examination. The Watch Committee of the Corporation have borne high testimony to the merits and services of Detective-Sergeant Richard Price, who was the first to get information of the nitro-glycerine

manufacture, having some knowledge of chemistry, and being acquainted with the sale of the materials; and by whom, as stated last week, the premises were visited and explored, in Whitehead's absence, without exciting his suspicions.

With reference to the two photographs of P. J. Tynan, the supposed "No 1" of the Dublin conspiracy, which served for his identification by James Carey in the trial of Joseph Brady, one of them was copied in our Engraving last week, by permission of Messrs. Marion and Sons, of Soho-square, London. The other represents Tynan in the uniform of the 13th Middlesex Volunteers, to which he belonged while residing in London last year. Tynan is forty-one years of age, and he came from Kingstown, near Dublin, where his mother still lives; he had latterly been appointed traveller in Ireland for a firm of ornamental card-printers. He has a wife and children. Both the photographs above mentioned were taken by Mr. Hemery, a Dublin photographer, but Messrs. Marion and Co. have the exclusive right of sale, and have arranged to let them be sold by every stationer in the United Kingdom. Whether Tynan is now in Mexico, or in New York, seems to be doubtful. The British police-agents in America have been ordered to look for him.

## THE TRANSVAAL FRONTIER.

We present this week part of a series of Sketches, some of which are obtained from instantaneous photographs taken on the spot by Mr. Walter Ingram, during his recent visit to the Bechuana and Matebele countries. One Sketch represents the incident of a "stick-fast" in the mud; from which some idea may be gained of the struggle that both oxen and men are making to move the large tent-wagon which has sunk right down to the bed-plank in the treacherous turf. Along the banks of the Marico and Crocodile rivers there are long stretches of this turf which have to be got over, after leaving the Transvaal, on the way to the abode of Khamé, the Bamangwato Chief. Often during the rainy season the interior trader is delayed for weeks on these rivers.

The Bamangwato occupy North Bechuanaland; that country which just now engages so much public attention, because of the shameless barbarities recently perpetrated by freebooting Boers, aided by deserters from the British Army—barbarities which a member of the Government declared, in the House of Commons, were "a disgrace to humanity." Shoshong, the capital of the Bamangwato tribe, over which Khamé is chief, is surrounded by one mass of steep and rugged hills, standing about 700 ft. or 800 ft. above the plains, and is situated just within the tropics and about sixty miles westward from the Limpopo or Crocodile river, the notified boundary of the Transvaal. The site has been chosen for the security which these strong hills would afford in the case of an attack by a hostile force. The town is badly watered, its only permanent supply being a small source, which becomes a sand river in the kloof at the bottom of which it is built. There is a rich red soil in the valley between the hills, where the Bamangwato once dug but now plough their gardens, and where the Chief has made his first attempt at the formation of a dam for water. That these more northern people have not lagged behind in the general advance which has been made by the Bechuana tribes in civilisation is evident from the extract given below:—"Yesterday afternoon an interesting train of ten waggons left the store of Randle Bros., bound for Bamangwato. The waggons were each laden with seventy hundredweight of general produce, of a kind superior to that sold to Natal Kaffirs, and were under the care of Mr. S. B. Kemp, who is taking a trip to the Zambesi. The journey is one of about 1000 miles. . . . Shoshong is familiar to all who are in the custom of trading in the interior of South Africa. It is a point at which two great roads divide, one leading to the Zambesi and the other to Lake Ngame. Trading is very secure under the rule of this enlightened chief, who is very friendly to the British Government."—*Natal Witness*, May 27, 1882.

The Chief is seen in the Sketch seated on his horse, with a newly-slain lion-skin hanging over his back behind him, as he appeared one morning entering his town. The lion had killed some of his own cattle, and he determined that no hand but his own should slay the lion. It is his custom to go out for an early morning's ride, so that it attracted no particular attention when he presented himself gun in hand and called for his horse. Riding off, he followed upon the "spoor" of the lion, killed him, and returned with the skin as his prize for the oxen the king of the forest had captured. In the repulse of the Matebele raid in 1863 he came near making bigger game, and their chief Lobengula still points to the mark of Khamé's rifle-bullet on the side of his neck.

We have no desire to unduly magnify the character of Khamé. There are some who think him too sweeping in his reforms—"too much of a root and branch man"—and some, perhaps not without reason, think him too keen in his business transactions. Slow to acquire the ability to read and write, and in this respect contrasting unfavourably with some chiefs, notably with Sechele, he has, nevertheless, won more general admiration from English gentlemen, officers, and travellers who have visited his country, and from the Europeans residing in it, by his unwavering uprightness and the uniform courteousness of his conduct.

Dr. Fritsch, who visited Shoshong in 1865, said of him when he was still a young man:—"I am glad by my acquaintanceship with Khamé to have had an opportunity of mentioning a black whom I would under no circumstances be ashamed to call my friend. The simple, modest, and at the same time noble, deportment of this chief's son awoke a delightful feeling which till then I had never experienced in the company of black men." And Sir Henry Barkly, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, quoted the following from the report of the late Captain Patterson:—"Khamé, chief of the Bamangwato, is about forty years of age, tall, active, earnest, and quiet in manner, brave, gentlemanly in bearing, said to be a sincere Christian, anxious to elevate his people, and realising that the best means of doing so is by a more intimate connection with the English people. . . . The white inhabitants, traders and their families, have a settlement of nine stores, with other buildings somewhat advanced on the plain. They number twenty-three adult males, six adult females, and thirteen children. According to native law, all property is vested in the chief, who grants permission to build, and guarantees undisturbed residence to all traders as long as the laws are complied with, but he does not permit such buildings to be sold. All bear witness to the just manner in which Khamé rules, to his great consideration for his people, to his fearless administration of justice, irrespective of colour."

Our Artist, availing himself of an incident in Khamé's chapter of history in relation to the drink question, exhibits him taking summary vengeance upon the law-breaker in a fashion after Sir Wilfrid's own heart, and in this instance the law-breaker was one of the chief's own brothers. The occasion of it was a visit from the Chief of Lake Ngame. Khamé had declined to make beer for the Lake Chief, and his ire was provoked by its becoming known to him that beer had been

secretly provided. After the departure of Moremi and his party the matter was investigated. It was found that the drink had been consumed at one of his own brother's houses, and the chief instantly took a fire-stick and set fire to it, burning it, with some others, to the ground, and greatly jeopardising his own houses, which stood close alongside. Of his brother he remarked, "Now, if he likes, he may go to Lake Ngame, and make beer for the chief whom he loves."

The years 1875-7 saw numbers of Boers leaving the Transvaal to go in search of a new country. The first party passed peacefully through Khamé's territory; but the second began to intrigue with Khamé against Khamé, as to-day the same class of men are playing off a subordinate against a superior Chief, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the country. In a letter which Khamé addressed at this time to Sir Henry Barkly, her Majesty's High Commissioner at Cape Town, he said:—"The Boers are coming into my country, and I do not like them. Their actions are cruel among us black people. We are like money; they sell us and our children. . . . There are three things which distress me very much—war, selling people, and drink. All these I shall find in the Boers, and it is these things which destroy people, to make an end of them in the country. The custom of the Boers has always been to cause people to be sold; and to-day they are still selling people. Last year I saw them pass with two waggons full of people whom they had bought at the river at Lanane (Lake Ngame)." Sir W. Owen Lanyon, who was then Administrator at the Diamond-Fields, wrote to the Trek Boers instructing them that the British nation strongly disapproved of their interfering with the native tribes, and advised them to be careful; and the result of that letter, which in no way compromised the British Government, was that the Trek Boers passed on through the country without farther intriguing, and without a drop of blood being shed.

About the time when the Transvaal was taken over, Khamé again found it necessary to send a communication to her Majesty's Government. It was received and acknowledged by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and it now lies among the records of the State Paper Office. In that document a Boer named William Groening, who is referred to again farther on, was charged with the cruel murder of one of Khamé's people. The evidence was taken, and a statement of the facts was written out, in the presence of the traders resident at Shoshong, who signed it in order that it might be forwarded to her Majesty's Government. Groening is again mentioned in the first of the two extracts below from letters lately received from the Transvaal and Bechuanaland. One writer says:—"The Red Republic, as this new State is called, has an executive, N. C. Gey, President; Jan W. Viljoen, Commandant General; George Viljoen, an elder of the Church at Zeerust, the same who told Lobengula that the Boers had wrested the Transvaal back from the English, but had allowed the English, on their earnest solicitation, a road through for their troops to march into Matebeleland; William Groening (you know him), and others. These volunteers are in many instances residents and landowners in the Transvaal, and carry on their businesses there in the intervals between the fights. There has been no attempt at hiding away on their part. They come into the town and speak openly to the officials, giving them all the news of the camp, and the Government makes no attempt to interfere. Mr. George Francis on his way to Bamangwato with guns and ammunition, for which he had permits signed by the Colonial Government, was stopped eight hours on horseback from the camp, taken thither with his waggons, and, after being kept nearly a fortnight under arrest, was allowed to leave, but minus guns and ammunition." Another says:—"I mentioned in my last the fact of Mr. George Francis having been seized by the Dutch in passing through the newly conquered territory. I now hear he has been permitted to leave, forfeiting all his ammunition. How this will end I cannot say. The road is now so unsafe that it matters little whether we go through the Transvaal or Bechuanaland. The latter can hardly be said to exist any longer, for all roads on the Molopo river are patrolled, and we are charged import duty on waggons and goods, and have all guns and powder confiscated, the same as in the Transvaal proper. There is scarcely a road a trader can get back by, and the only one I know of is by . . . . What are we to do? Trade is paralysed. At present there is a pause in the war—a breathing-time before the renewal of the struggle." These extracts tell their own tale, and they appear to contain the clearest indications that colonial trade with the interior is closed, and that the open road which the Cape Colony has always had through Bechuanaland exists no longer.

## "THE SILVER KING" AT THE PRINCESS'S.

London playgoers have to put up with such an intolerable deal of rubbish to find a ha'porth of merit on the stage that it is a pleasure to recognise the good taste and judgment which have secured a succession of admirable plays for the Princess's under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett. The excellent qualities of Mr. Wilson Barrett as a sympathetic actor and energetic and enterprising manager are conspicuously shown in the deservedly successful drama of "The Silver King," the joint work of Mr. H. A. Jones and Mr. Henry Herman. So sterling a play is "The Silver King" that (as Mr. Barrett said, when called enthusiastically before the curtain at the close of the hundredth performance, on March 15 last) 25,000 people, to sum up the London, Provincial, American, Australian, French, and German audiences, will shortly be listening to this piece nightly. This is a richly-merited triumph for authors, manager, and actors alike.

The charm of "The Silver King" is its strong human interest. Each figure in our illustration represents a study. There is, to begin with, Wilfrid Denver himself—the rascally, reckless racing man, who is fast going to the dogs when he is pulled up with a round turn by a crime. Intoxicated, he follows to his chambers a man of whom he is madly jealous, is chloroformed by some burglars when he enters the room, and awakes to find his enemy dead on the floor, as delineated in a corner sketch. Denver fancies he is the murderer; seeks safety in flight to America; and returns, grey and careworn, to England as a "Silver King," to find his wife and children in the depth of poverty. The most touching scene of all is the interview between "The Silver King" and his little daughter (played with delightful naturalness by Miss Clitherow). Mr. Wilson Barrett acts to perfection in the leading rôle. The rare powers of characterisation of Mr. George Barrett give humorous and pathetic individuality to the part of the faithful servitor, Jaikes; whilst the suffering wife, Mrs. Denver, could not have a more earnest representative than Miss Eastlake. Jaikes and Mrs. Denver are the centre of attraction, it will be seen, in our Engraving. Eyeglass fixed, the swell burglar, Captain Skinner, alias "The Spider," impersonated with habitual verve and point, dash and skill, by Mr. E. S. Willard (a clever young actor who should soon reach the very front rank of his profession), is also limned. As clearly cut in its way is the character of the fast young clerk and thief, as enacted by Mr. Charles Coote, sketched with the cane to his mouth. Grouped in another corner may be identified the



spectacle and bland ally of "The Spider," Coombes (hit off to the life by Mr. Clifford Cooper); Mr. Walter Speakman, always good, as the trim detective; Mrs. Huntley as the unctuous widow who sets her cap at Jaikes; the venerable rustic of Mr. J. B. Johnstone, one of the oldest of English actors; and Mr. Beauchamp as an inflated parish clerk. Noteworthy also is the charmingly fresh bit of acting of a granddaughter of Charles Dickens as the bright maid of the inn. Abounding, in fine, in skilfully contrasted characters drawn from life, "The Silver King" is one of the very few really good pieces now to be seen on the London stage.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The plans for reducing the National Debt, to which reference was made last week, are having an important effect upon the funds. Consols have risen, for though the ultimate effect of what is in contemplation will be the cancellation of Three per cents of every denomination, the operation must be so slow that the market is more affected by the prospect of floating supplies being reduced than by any more distant consideration. But the 2½ per cents have sprung into especial prominence from these causes. They are regarded as forming the debt of the future, and, however unwelcome it may be to accept 2½ per cent in place of 3, it is felt to be on many grounds more desirable to, for long purposes, take the lower interest stock at the current price, which is quite 10 per cent under the 100, than Consols at a premium, redemption at par being at any time possible. The consequence is that 2½ per cents have risen 1, and are likely to still further gain ground. The effect of this increasing value of the national stocks is to direct attention to those next in rank, for while the cost of living undoubtedly increases, the yield from money invested is as certainly declining. Metropolitan Board of Works stocks and other less known, but still high-class municipal issues, have also risen in value. Very little more than 3 per cent can now be got of the Metropolitan Board, and 3½ is getting to be an exceptional yield from provincial corporations of magnitude. Wolverhampton, for example, has just invited applications for new 3½ per cent bonds to the amount of £600,000 at 94. In other directions the same indications are manifest. Investors will have great security, and for the present speculation is so dormant that, do what experienced leaders will, they cannot get up confidence and following in any direction whatever.

This experience is not confined to those who have to do with the British market. It is more especially prominent in France; but these feelings of political insecurity combine with financial distrust to promote wariness. It is, moreover, not alleged against this market that there is indiscriminate; but in France this undoubtedly prevails. It is this which accounts for the nearly general depression of international securities. Mexican National Bonds are almost the only exception. In this case buying has taken place upon the notification that the President of Mexico, with other Mexican officials, has left New York for Europe. Previous reports of the intention of the Mexican Government to arrange with the bondholders have been resented as unfounded, and also as insulting to the Mexican Republic; but there are still some daring people who yet repeat the insult, and hence the rising price of Mexican stock. It has more than once been stated here and elsewhere that the difficulty is more diplomatic than financial; and the President and the accompanying Ministers and officials can scarcely come to Europe without going into the question of resuming relations with the estranged Powers. The many railway schemes in Mexico to which American contractors and financiers have committed themselves, and the money market difficulties which have disturbed the States for some months past, have perhaps something to do with the visit we are about to receive. As matters at present stand, this market is practically closed to American schemes for Mexico, and recent experience must have shown many influential people that only in fair-weather times can London be done without.

The efforts to bring about a permanent arrangement between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways have broken down, it being found impossible to transfer to the Grand Trunk the Ontario and Quebec line. This result has been very disappointing to both sides, and it is no doubt a real money loss to stockholders; but it is recognised that the presidents of the two companies are sincere in desiring a friendly policy instead of that which recently prevailed, and in consequence of this it is believed that whatever difficulties may in future beset the relations of the two companies they will be met with good feeling.

The proposed modification of the passenger duty did something substantial for railway prices at first, but more recently the disposition has been to undervalue the relief in prospect, and so prices have in many cases gone back. It is noticeable, however, that a few of the principal goods lines are now in demand. The fact, probably, is that as a body home railway securities are regarded as high enough, and, that being so, the public do not enough follow speculative opinion to sustain any movement of that origin. It is quite otherwise with the rise in American railway stocks. After a long period of depression as the result of over-construction, and the consequent strained state of the New York money market, there is now some degree of relief, and prices have at last taken the upward direction. Mexican railway stocks have further receded, speculators closing accounts for the rise as the result of losses, and under the influence of information, which is this time undoubted, that the Mexican Government have opened correspondence on the subject of reducing certain rates. T. S.

On Monday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous gathering, the Bishop of Rochester opened the Rochester and Chatham Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases, a well-constructed building, capable of providing forty beds, and built at a cost of £7000.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

The Haymarket was the scene on Friday, the 13th inst., of a magnificent and, at its close, a touching performance: the occasion being the farewell representation—under the Bancroft management, at least—of Robertson's comedy of "Caste." The splendid house was thronged from pit to roof-tree; and looking round the stalls, the private boxes, and the dress circle the eye encountered London's most pleasantly familiar faces—faces of most of those distinguished by brilliance of social position or by eminence in literature and art. Leaders of "Society," habitual "first nighters," M.P.'s, Q.C.'s, editors, critics, painters, novelists, physicians, musicians of renown, all were there to give a friendly greeting to one of the tenderest, merriest, and most natural plays that has been written these many years past; a play English to the core in conception, incident, and dialogue, and acted by a company to match whose excellence "Time must run back and fetch the age of gold"—the age when William Farren the elder, Webster, Mrs. Nisbett, and Mrs. Glover played together, at this same Haymarket, in "The Love Chase."

All the players seemed to be, in an exceptional degree, on their mettle; and the Polly Eccles of Mrs. Bancroft overflowed with vivacity and archness. The dignified obtuseness, solemn courtesy, and real kindness and gallantry of that Prince of "Plungers," Captain Hawtree, were portrayed with all Mr. Bancroft's old force and discreetness; and Mr. David James, as usual, threw the audience into convulsions of merriment by the humours of his version of Eccles, which is no more the Eccles of the late George Honey than the Richelieu of Mr. Henry Irving is the Richelieu of Mr. Edwin Booth. A consummate actor has a right to interpret the idiosyncrasies of a character according to his own particular lights. Mr. David James sees his Eccles from one point of view, and George Honey saw his from another; and it is possible to enjoy the Eccles of the present quite as much as we enjoyed the Eccles of the past. Another bright enhancement of the attractions of the evening was afforded by the appearance, "for this occasion only," of Mr. Hare in his original character of Sam Gerridge. Here, again, we have a Gerridge quite different from the character as it has been presented for so many nights by Mr. Brookfield. It was not in the slightest degree disparaging to the highly capable young comedian last named that "on this occasion only" he should step aside to give place to Mr. Hare. For my part, I certainly prefer the original Sam Gerridge to the latter-day one. To my mind, Mr. Brookfield failed to give due colour to certain nuances which tend to impart thorough artistic completeness to this particular impersonation of Mr. Hare; but for one drawback to the general excellence of Mr. Brookfield's acting in the part he is certainly not to blame. He is too tall for Gerridge. Have you not noticed how valorous of stomach little men generally approve themselves to be—how indefatigably energetic they are, and how susceptible they are to the temptings of the green-eyed monster? "Oh! you jealous little man!" That seems to me as natural an expression on a woman's lips as "Oh you great foolish thing." Rawdon Crawley was not jealous of Becky till he found her tête-à-tête with the Marquis of Steyne. I fancy that Othello was a little man. Look, again, at the confidence with which Sam Gerridge reads that circular addressed to the "nobility and gentry" of the Borough-road; and the proper pride which the gifted gas-fitter feels in his literary attainments. I think that in real life a big Samuel Gerridge would have broken down with a "O, hang it, Polly, I can't manage it now"; adding, "but you're such a clever little woman, s'pose you try your hand at the circ'lar, Polly." Simply delightful, again, was the Marquise de Saint Maur of Mrs. Stirling. She looked, she moved, she spoke, she smiled, she wept in a manner perfectly carrying out the author's conception of the part—she was such a wonderfully-finished incarnation of the haughty, unbending, but *au fond*, generous, and tender-hearted *grande dame* that, when she was announced, it well-nigh seemed that you heard the stamping of her carriage-horses on the pavement of the street below, and the carriage itself rattle away with her westward when she indignantly departed from the dwelling of the low creatures who lived "over the water."

Nor did the "young people" fail, on this memorable Friday at the Haymarket, to show that they, too, fully appreciated the importance of the occasion, and the special character of the audience assembled to do honour to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. Mr. H. B. Conway threw all his qualities of gentle, manly devotion and chivalrous bearing into the part of George D'Alroy, for which Mr. Conway is slightly too slim and too lively—the D'Alroy as originally imagined by Mr. Robertson, seems to have been more of a brave, fond, loving "slow coach," a combination of Rawdon Crawley aforesaid and Major Dobbin, than Mr. Conway is able to make him. He is the officer of the present day, and not of sixteen years ago; but, according to modern ideas of military character, he is altogether satisfactory. Officers can spell "Mediterranean" nowadays, and determine the orthography of "reindeer" *versus* raindeer and "rane-deer." Finally, Miss Gerard, who has greatly improved since she first undertook the part of Esther Eccles, threw into it on the 13th a wealth of grace and pathos which fairly astonished the audience. She has never played better than when, in the scene where Eccles steals the baby's coral, she indignantly denounces her drunken, selfish, old reprobate of a father. At the conclusion of the performance there occurred one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations that I have ever witnessed. Again and again the curtain rose in obedience to the clamorous demands of the audience. A breastwork of bouquets arose on the stage. Again the curtain rose, and this time Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft appeared alone to receive the splendid homage bestowed on them. I could see that the charming actress was affected to tears—and they were not idle ones.

An odd, clever, unequal, "sensational," and intensely disagreeable drama, in a prologue and three acts, written by Mr. Sidney Grundy expressly for Miss Genevieve Ward, and called "Rachel," was produced at the Olympic on Saturday, the 14th. It opens very well indeed, with a really powerful prologue borrowed from a gloomy French melodrama called "La Voleuse d'Enfants," and in this prologue the part of an old baby-farming and child-stealing woman (to whom, quite unnecessarily, the playwright has given the name of the hanged murderess Margaret Waters) was capably played by Mrs. Leigh Murray. But the three acts which followed must be pronounced, structurally considered, so much rubbish (interspersed with some very smart and telling dialogue), which would scarcely have been tolerated at the old Victoria in the days of "Bravo" Hicks, forty years ago. I should have preferred, if one had been forced to make a choice, less epigrammatic dialogue and a more coherent play. It is quite unnecessary to analyse the plot, which turns mainly on the misfortunes of the heroine, Rachel Grant, who is sent to penal servitude for stealing her own baby; and the cupidity of a half-wicked and half-idiotic Baronet, who has passed off his sister-in-law's (Rachel's) child as his own in lieu of his real daughter, who is dead, and whom he has buried in a garden, in order to retain possession of the family estates. It would be impossible to follow the incidents in a wildly improbable and clumsily

constructed fable—destitute of an underplot and lacking even one tolerably strong "situation"—without laughing at the entire production; and I have no wish to make merry over a performance in which so thoroughly accomplished and indefatigably persevering an actress as Miss Genevieve Ward sustains the leading rôle. She played throughout superbly, with all the dignity and incisive force which belong to her; and it is a thousand pities that she had not a more promising field wherein to display her shining qualities than was offered by "Rachel," which, as a play, is a mere game of cross-purposes and bullying recrimination, in which the characters are continually shouting (by implication) "I say you did," "I say I shan't," and "No child of mine!" Miss Ward's highly artistic impersonation of Rachel is ably seconded by Mr. Hermann Vezin as a depraved and cashiered Captain in the Army, who has helped to steal Rachel's child; and, when the baby grows to womanhood, wishes to marry her, in order to secure the estates for himself. Mr. Vernon looked sufficiently uncomfortable as the conscience-stricken and morally weak-kneed Baronet, and Mr. T. C. Bindloss and Miss Lucy Buckstone were inoffensive as a pair of lovers. Mr. W. E. Blatchley played a simply impossible Superintendent of Police. "Rachel," nevertheless, seemed to please the audience mightily, and the curtain fell amidst great cheering. The play was, on the first night, undeniably a success. Whether it will have a run is quite another question.

G. A. S.

The most notable Shakspearean celebration continues to be "Much Ado About Nothing," as presented with unparalleled beauty by Mr. Irving at the Lyceum. But some few Shakspearean students are drawn to the theatre at Stratford-on-Avon just now to "keep" Shakspeare's birthday by religious attendance at the special performances under the direction of Mr. Creswick.

Mr. Pennington, the actor whom the Premier delighteth to honour, announces "Ingomar" for a Gaiety matinée on Friday next, to be under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Next Friday the officers of the Woolwich Garrison give a theatrical performance in the R. A. Theatre, Woolwich, beginning with the drama "Time Tries All," followed by an operetta (music by Cav. L. Zaverl, words by T. M. Watson) entitled "A Lesson in Magic," of which report speak most favourably.

Mr. Rose's version of "Vice-Versâ," which was received with unanimous applause at the Gaiety last week, will be repeated with the same cast at the Imperial on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th.

## MUSIC.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company finishes its brief season at Drury Lane Theatre this (Saturday) evening with a repetition of "Colomba" in the afternoon, and a performance of "Mignon" in the evening. There has been no special feature calling for detailed comment since the production of Mr. Mackenzie's "Colomba," which was fully noticed by us last week. This was given again on Thursday week (when Mr. Gladstone met with a hearty reception, the whole audience rising and cheering for several minutes), on Monday, and yesterday (Friday) evening. It and "Esmeralda" have continued to be well received, and both will doubtless prove attractive in the provincial performances of the company.

Berlioz's "Faust" music was repeated, with grand effect, by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (conducted by Mr. Barnby) last week, when the soloists were Miss A. Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Pyatt. The favourite numbers, the march, waltz, and serenade, were again encored.

The second subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir—as newly organised, with Mr. Randegger as conductor—was given at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when the choral performances were again of special excellence. Mendelssohn's sublime psalm—for eight-part choir—"Judge me, O God," was finely rendered, as in many past instances, by this institution. Three novelties were introduced on this occasion—a beautiful part-song, "Winter Days," by Mr. Caldicott; a pleasing vocal trio, entitled "Hope," by Mr. J. C. Ward; and a graceful and melodious part-song by Signor Pinsuti, entitled "My Lady comes": other choral pieces were effectively rendered. The solo vocalists of the trio above referred to, Misses Robertson and Mr. J. Robertson, also contributed other performances, and Señor Sarasate and M. Pachmann relieved the vocal music by their respective brilliant performances of violin and pianoforte pieces.

Señor Sarasate gave (by desire) a second concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, again with the co-operation of the Philharmonic orchestra and Mr. Cusins, its conductor. The programme on this occasion comprised Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Beethoven's symphony in G minor, and other interesting items. Of the performances we must speak next week.

That sterling pianist Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave a chamber concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Thursday evening, when her programme consisted of a varied selection of solo and concerted pieces.

That flourishing institution the Guildhall School of Music gives an orchestral and choral concert, at the Guildhall this afternoon, when selections from Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" will be performed, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill. At the same time, Mr. William Carter will give one of his attractive concerts at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mr. George Gear's annual concert is announced for next Tuesday evening, at St. George's Hall. He will be well supported.

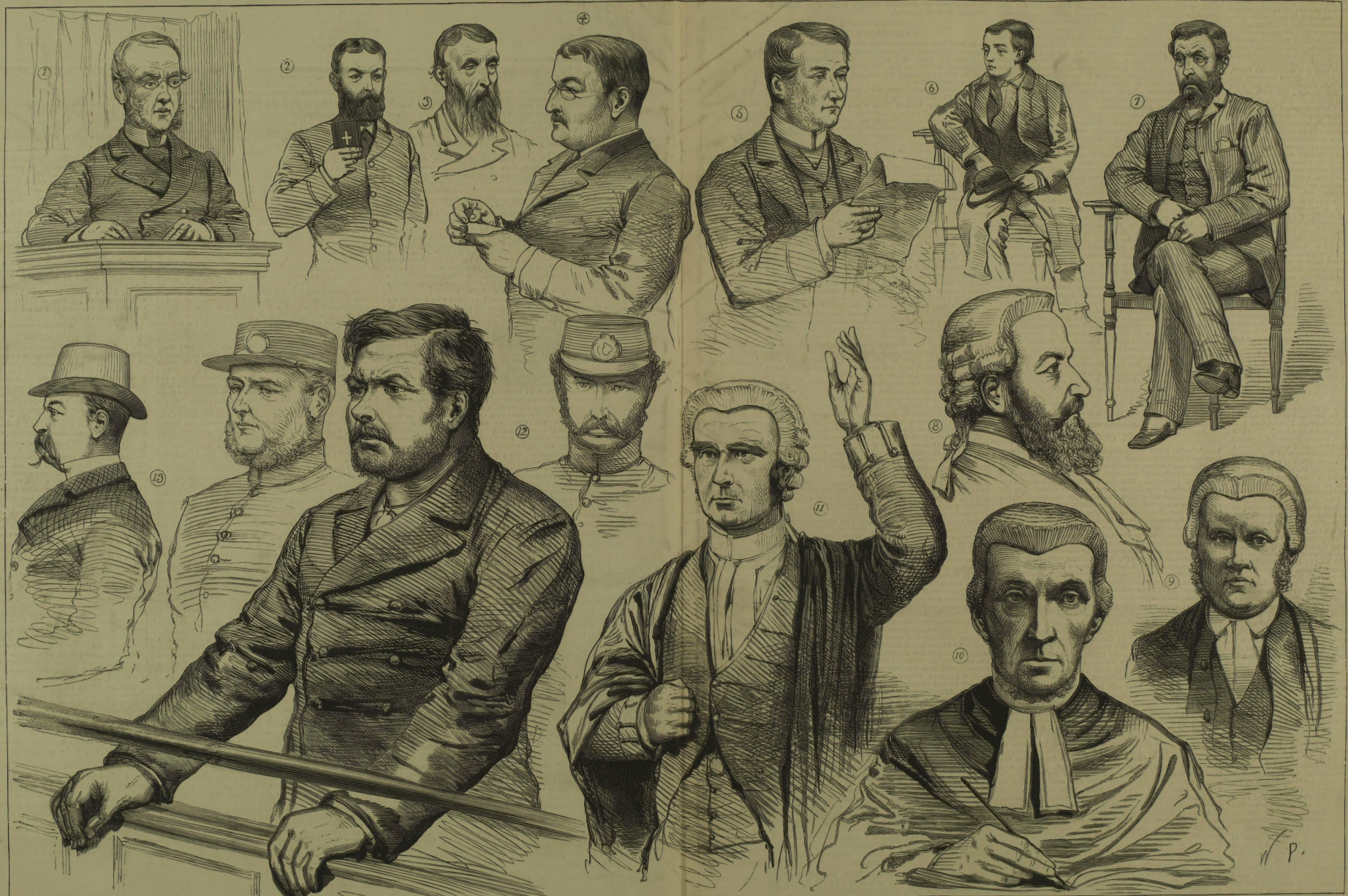
Mr. Mackenzie's new opera, "Colomba," is to be the first novelty given by Herr Pollini during his coming autumn season at the Stadttheater, Hamburg.

The summer exhibition of the Yorkshire Fine Art and Industrial Institution, York, will open on June 6, closing in September.

The same number of steamers arrived at Liverpool last week with live stock on board as in the preceding week from the United States and Canada, and the total shipments show a slight increase in cattle and a somewhat large one in sheep. The arrivals of fresh meat last week were below those of the previous week, with the exception of mutton, in which there was a slight increase. The total was 2751 cattle, 3270 sheep, 7903 quarters of beef, and 1758 carcasses of mutton.

"Silos for Preserving British Fodder Crops," Horace Cox (Field office). The subject of this work has been made matter of inquiry in the House of Commons, being reckoned important enough to ameliorate the position of farmers to a valuable extent, as by ensilage crops can be saved that would be otherwise partially lost. This text-book, by the sub-editor of the *Field*, is in itself a clever literary silo, wherein is compressed all the existing information about the subject. To understand ensilage this work should be read.





1. The Crier of the Court summoning the Special Jury to appear. 2. Swearing a Juror. 3. A Juror excusing himself on the plea of illness. 4. The Deputy Clerk of the Crown swearing in the Jury. 5. The Clerk of the Crown: "Gentlemen, you say that the Prisoner, Joseph Brady, is guilty?" 6. James Carey's son giving evidence. 7. James Carey in the witness chair. 8. The Attorney-General (Mr. A. M. Porter, M.P.). 9. The Solicitor-General (Mr. Nash). 10. Mr. Justice O'Brien charging the Jury. 11. Dr. Webb, Q.C., addressing the Jury on behalf of Joseph Brady. 12. Joseph Brady at the bar, while being sentenced to death. 13. Mr. Gibbon, the Governor of Kilmainsham Jail.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 17.

Parliament meets again on Thursday, so that next week we may expect to hear a great deal about the balancing of the Budget—which promises this year to be a difficult operation—and about the establishment of penitentiary colonies for habitual criminals—a question intimately connected with the security of Paris. Meanwhile the rumours of the conversion of the 5 per cent Rente into 4½ per cent have become confirmed; the news of the conversion is official, and by means of the surplus obtained by this operation the Government will be enabled to carry out the negotiations begun with the railways and other public companies. The operation is being discussed with much animation in the press; the Moderate Republicans pronouncing in favour of it, and the Radicals against it.

Spring, after some hesitation and not a few false starts, seems to have decidedly returned; the buds are bursting, the almond-trees are flowering, the Bois de Boulogne is gay with spring toilets and vernal foliage, and in the Avenue des Acacias, the promenade of high life, dyed and painted celebrities go to see and to be seen. The morning rides, the charity bazaars in the afternoon, the dances and the dinners in the evening, make April a favourite month with worldly Parisians. The theatre, too, now has unusual attractions, thanks to the success of Mlle. Van Zandt in a new opera by Léo Delibes, entitled "Lakmé," and to the series of farewell performances now being given by M. Delaunay, who will shortly retire from the Comédie Française, after thirty years' service as *jeune premier*. M. Delaunay is now fifty-seven years of age. Mlle. Van Zandt's success at the Opéra Comique is immense, and the critics cannot find words enough to characterize her talent and beauty in the rôle of Lakmé, the Brahmin's daughter, who falls in love with an English officer and kills herself with a poisonous plant, *datura stramonium*, when the drums bid the officer join his regiment. The libretto of "Lakmé" is not remarkable, but it is an excuse for Indian scenery. Half the characters in the piece are English; and Talazac and Barré, who personate English officers, are dressed like the conductors of the sleeping-cars of the Compagnie des Wagons Lits, which would seem to intimate that the comic elements of the opera were to be sought in the costume and action of the English dramatis personæ. The music is charming, graceful, and elegant, and will probably open the doors of the Institute to M. Delibes, who is already the author of "Jean de Nivelle" and of the ballets "La Source" and "Sylvia." At the Porte Saint Martin a popular drama, "Le Pavé de Paris," by M. Adolphe Belot, has been brought out with great success. The plot is interesting enough; but perhaps its main purpose is to serve as a pretext for a series of tableaux of modern Paris, amongst which the principal are the scene of the Central Market, the Gare de l'Est and the Cité des Chiffonniers.

At the Sorbonne last night, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has just returned from Africa, delivered a lecture describing his journey across the desert, and explaining Commander Roudaire's project for the creation of an inland sea. M. de Lesseps protested against the idea of this sea being a financial enterprise. "When I cut the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal," he said, "my only object was to serve humanity, and it was only afterwards that speculation got hold of the affair. Will it be the same with the interior sea? I do not know; but, for the present, I can affirm that speculation has nothing to do with its creation." To-night M. de Lesseps will give another lecture before the members of the Geographical Society.—The celebrated novelist Gustave Aymard, to whom some have given the title of the French Fenimore Cooper, is very ill. Two months ago he was struck with paralysis of the limbs, and during the past six weeks he has been an inmate of the hospital of Sainte Anne. Gustave Aymard is nearly sixty-five years of age.—The national subscription for erecting a monument to Gambetta now amounts to 87,045*l.* 10*s.*—The Minister of Fine Arts has appointed MM. Edmond About, Charles Clément, and Henri Havard members of the jury of the Triennial National Salon, which will open in Paris on Sept. 15.—M. Cazot, a member of M. Gambetta's Ministry, has been appointed President of the Cour de Cassation, one of the highest judicial offices. This appointment is an indication that M. Jules Ferry has taken up the mantle of Gambetta.—Charpentier has published an agreeable souvenir of the Hamilton sale, a thin octavo with text by M. Paul Eudel, and twenty-five plates, drawn by various artists. T. C.

In the Italian Parliament on Saturday last the debate on the naval estimates was continued. Signor Depretis announced that the whole of the Cabinet supported the Minister of Marine, and would share his responsibility. A vote of confidence in the Government was then passed by the House.—Gold payments have been resumed throughout Italy.

A debate arose on Saturday in the Spanish Senate, in which the foreign policy of the Government was severely criticised.

The Belgian Chamber, by 85 votes to 3, has adopted the Government Bill authorising the contraction of a State loan to the amount of 56,000,000*l.*

The subscriptions for the new Dutch loan of 60 million guilders (£5,000,000 sterling) amount to 743 million guilders (£62,333,000). It is generally reported that Dr. Heemskerk has succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

The Emperor William sent a message to the German Parliament last Saturday by the Minister of Finance to the effect that, being desirous to promote legislation for the benefit of the working classes, the Budget for the year ending in 1885 will be submitted to the present Session of the Reichstag, in order that next Session may be free for the consideration of measures dealing with the social condition of the people. The message of the Emperor led to a somewhat exciting debate in the Reichstag, where it created a profound impression, as it has done throughout the country.—The Emperor left Berlin on Tuesday night for Wiesbaden with his usual travelling suite; and will return in about a fortnight.—The Prussian Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday, and voted 54,063,000 marks for the construction of railway lines.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin died on Sunday morning, after a brief illness, in his sixtieth year. His uncle, the Emperor William, feels deeply this fresh bereavement.

The Archduchess Marie, sister-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, died at Cannes yesterday week.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has finally passed the budget and financial law for 1883.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament on Saturday last the Premier answered a question on the subject of the triple alliance. He was very careful to avoid offending France. His words nevertheless indicated that the alliance was concluded to meet any foreign attack upon the three nations concerned.

Princess Isabella of Bavaria was married on Monday at the Castle of Nymphenberg to Duke Thomas of Genoa, in presence of a distinguished company.

At the advanced age of eighty-three, Charles Louis de Bourbon, formerly reigning Duke of Parma and Piacenza, died on the 17th inst. at Nice, where he had been living for many years under the title of Count de Villafranca.

The Danish Folkething adopted last Saturday, by 72 votes against 20, the motion brought forward by the Left for an address to the King expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

It is rumoured that the coronation of the Czar has been postponed until June 10, the date originally selected having, for many reasons, proved inconvenient.—The Educational Institute at Pulavi, near Warsaw, which was closed some time back by the Curator, M. Apuchtin, on account of the suspected prevalence of Nihilistic principles among the students, has been reopened.—According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, the secret police of that city and Moscow have effected many arrests at night, in consequence of the recent strong revival of Nihilist intrigues.—The trial by the Military Court, at Odessa, of twenty-six members of the South Russian Workmen's Federation, a society some of whose members General Strelnikoff was prosecuting at the time that he was murdered in Odessa, was brought to a conclusion on Sunday by the announcement of the sentences passed by the Court on the several prisoners. They were as follows:—Three to penal servitude for life, seven to fifteen years, four to ten years, and four to four years' penal servitude. The remaining eight to be deported to the most remote parts of Siberia.

At the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, the Egyptian Government has resolved to undertake the widening of the entrance to Alexandria harbour, at an estimated expense of £270,000, to be covered, in all probability, by augmented shipping dues.

The medical profession in New York gave a banquet on the 13th inst. to Oliver Wendell Holmes.—The *New York Times* states that Mr. Jay Gould, having accumulated a fortune of 100 millions, intends to retire into private life, yielding his place in Wall-street to his son George. Upon his retirement in June he will start upon a cruise of two years in his yacht round the world.—Madame Nilsson made her farewell appearance in New York on Tuesday, thus closing the most successful concert tour ever conducted in the United States.—She sailed for Liverpool in the *Gallia* on Wednesday.—The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia states that deep interest is taken there in the Dublin murder trial. The effect of the proceedings is to intensify the feeling in the United States against assassins and the workers of dynamite outrages.

Princess Louise, in her Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, arrived at Newport on Saturday last, and proceeded thence to Boston, where she was met by the Marquis of Lorne. The Princess remained at home on Sunday and rested after her journey. Her Royal Highness visited the principal points in Boston on Monday, and in the evening the Viceregal party left for Montreal.—Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion, has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons reducing the property qualification for the electoral franchise, and giving the vote to spinsters possessed of the requisite property. In Monday's sitting the second reading of the "Orange" Bill was rejected by a majority of thirty-six votes.—In Tuesday's sitting of the Nova Scotia Houses of Assembly the Government Loan Bill passed the second reading.

The Queensland Government have taken possession of New Guinea. Papua, or New Guinea, is one of the largest islands on the globe. It lies almost within sight of the Australian shores, between them and China, Japan, and India, and is one thousand three hundred miles in length by about three hundred and sixty miles in breadth at its widest part.

## THE COURT.

Last Saturday being the twenty-sixth anniversary of Princess Beatrice's birthday (which was duly observed at Windsor), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Margaret, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, came from Bagshot to greet her Royal Highness. Princess Christian also brought her congratulations. Sir James Paget came to attend upon the Queen, and gave his opinion that, although the effects of the sprain from which her Majesty is suffering are so severe as not to allow either of walking or standing, yet that the joint has improved considerably, and will ultimately regain its power, but that the progress will be slow, and some time must elapse before the Queen will be able to walk or stand for any length of time without injury to the sprained part. After the consultation her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, took a drive, and their Royal Highnesses dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel, the Rev. J. St. John Blunt officiating. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left for town afterwards, their children returning to Bagshot the next day.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor on Tuesday for the Isle of Wight. Many of the inhabitants came to see the Queen on her route to the station. Her Majesty was conveyed in a chair from her carriage to the railway saloon carriage. At Gosport a specially constructed platform was erected for her passage to the *Alberta*, which reached Cowes at two p.m., the Queen being again carried in a chair to the carriage which conveyed her to Osborne House. The men of her Majesty's ship *Hector*, the guard-ship, manned the yards, and the flags were dipped.

Her Majesty's birthday will be generally kept on May 24, and will be celebrated in London alone on May 26.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, returned to Marlborough House last Saturday from Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses visited Messrs. Doulton's exhibition of the works of Mr. George Tinworth, at the Conduit-street Galleries; and made inquiries as to the state of the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, who died the same evening at her house in South Audley-street. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived on a visit. Divine service was attended on Sunday by the Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales. The King and Queen of the Netherlands visited their Royal Highnesses, who returned their visit at the Grosvenor Hotel. Their Majesties dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. On Monday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, inspected the buildings of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, at South Kensington; and in the afternoon, with the Princess and his daughters, was present at a military assault-at-arms and gymnastic performance in aid of the Egyptian War Fund, at the Royal Albert Hall. His Royal Highness dined with the officers of the Royal Marine Corps, who entertained the Duke of Edinburgh at St. James's Hall, on his appointment as honorary Colonel of the corps. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left for Portsmouth.

Princess Christian has consented to open the new wing of the North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town, in June.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been to Her Majesty's and the Globe Theatres, and the Duchess, with the Duchess of Connaught, has been to the Haymarket Theatre.

The Duchess of Connaught opened the annual united sale of work from the benevolent institutions in connection with the Society for Promoting Female Welfare on Thursday at the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke of Connaught and her Royal Highness have consented to open the new Townhall and

municipal buildings at Dover on July 14. The opening of the public park will also take place on the same day.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands came to town on Sunday from Oatlands Park, and attended Divine service at the Dutch Reformed Church in Austinfriars. Their Majesties visited Kew Gardens on Monday, and went to the Lyceum Theatre in the evening. The King and Queen were visited at the Grosvenor Hotel by all the members of the Royal family in town, and by numerous friends, before their return to Oatlands Park on Tuesday.

## BENEFACTIONS.

There have been several meetings recently for benevolent purposes, the following being the principal ones:—

Under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, the anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and subscriptions to about £2000 were announced.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., presided at the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street, which was held at Willis's Rooms, and subscriptions amounting to £1600 were announced.

Lord Carnarvon, presiding at the twelfth annual festival of the Railway Officers' and Servants' Association at the Cannon-street Hotel, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of railway employés; in response to which subscriptions were announced amounting to upwards of £2700.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at Exeter Hall over a conference on the subject of Ragged Schools, in which the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Rev. Canon Fleming, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and others, took part.

Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, opened new schools at Isleworth, erected at a cost of £20,000, in connection with the Brentford Union, to accommodate 300 children.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the distress caused by the terrific gale in the North Sea on March 6, when 382 men and boys were drowned, leaving entirely destitute 146 widows, about 400 orphan children, and many aged parents and other relatives.

The Duchess of Albany, who was accompanied by the Duke, inaugurated a new lodge of the Girls' Friendly Society in Warwick-street, Piccadilly. A numerous and influential company had assembled, and her Royal Highness expressed great pleasure at being present, and evidenced a warm sympathy with the movement.

At the anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress the United States Minister presided, and subscriptions amounting to upwards of £3200 were announced.

The School Board for London have been informed that the chairman has sent a cheque for £280, with a suggestion that it should be applied to the establishment of three scholarships of £30, tenable for three years. From the Drapers' Committee came an offer to place at the disposal of the Board four scholarships (two for boys and two for girls), each of the value of £30, and tenable for three years.

Madame Cellini has handed over to Mr. Dobbin (the secretary of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption) £674, as the proceeds of the concert given by her at Dudley House.

Mr. William Overend, of Sheffield, has presented £10,000 to the Sheffield General Infirmary. The amount is to be invested, and the interest is to be devoted to sending convalescent patients to homes at the seaside and elsewhere.

The Earl of Aberdeen presided at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum at Willis's Rooms. The list of subscriptions amounted to more than £1600.

A meeting convened by the Lord Mayor was held at the Mansion House—his Lordship in the chair—at which a special appeal was made on behalf of the London Hospital. The first resolution was moved by the Duke of Cambridge and seconded by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The annual expenditure is £47,000, and the income from funded property is only £14,000, the deficiency being made up by special contributions.

The annual general meeting in connection with the Popular Ballad Concert Committee was held last Saturday afternoon at 35, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presiding. Among the speakers were Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir Julius Benedict, and Lord Brabazon; and letters expressing sympathy with the work of the committee were received from the Duke of Albany, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Professor Macfarren, Mr. Charles Morley, Canon Farrar, and other gentlemen. Resolutions commending the work were adopted, and subscriptions amounting to £300 were announced.

A sermon was preached at St. Alphage's, London-wall, on Sunday week, on behalf of the Lying-in Hospital, City-road, by the Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, the Rector, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, when more than £105 was realised.

A military assault-at-arms, witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, took place in the Royal Albert Hall on Monday, the proceeds being devoted to the Egyptian War Fund, from which there has already been disbursed £1555 to widows and relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, and in assistance to invalids.

The Duke of Westminster presided on Tuesday at the seventh annual meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, held, by his Grace's permission, at Grosvenor House. The Duke, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke of the useful work being done by the association, and urged the importance of procuring increased funds to extend its operations.

An evening concert was given on Thursday at the Holborn Townhall in aid of the funds of the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution.

A bazaar was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on Thursday at Highgate Schools, in aid of the fund for adding two wards to the Convalescent Home for Children at All Saints', Highgate. The bazaar was continued on Friday and to-day.

Sir James Hannen, President of the Probate and Divorce Division, will preside at the tenth annual general meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, which will take place in the Middle Temple Hall, on Wednesday, May 2.

A concert in aid of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home will be held at Dudley House, Park-lane, on Friday, May 4. The Royal patronage with which the occasion will be honoured and the many kind promises of support already received place the success of the concert beyond doubt.

Mr. Edward Macnaghten, Q.C., M.P., has been elected a Bench of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of the late Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel.

A verdict was obtained in the Queen's Bench Division on Monday for £250, being five penalties of £50 each, against a member of the vestry of St. Mary's, Islington, for having acted as a vestryman while interested in a contract.

A fatal boat accident happened on the Thames, near Wandsworth, on Sunday night. A skiff containing nine persons capsized, and they were all upset into the river. Two men, two women, and a lad were drowned.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL DISCOVERY—CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.** Professor J. G. McKendrick, M.D., gave the first of a course of ten lectures on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. After describing the relative spheres of anatomy and physiology, and pointing out the impossibility of solving physiological problems by the methods of anatomy alone, the Professor stated that he would deal chiefly with physiology as a department of physical science, using models and diagrams. He selected, first, the circulation of the blood, and described the way in which physiologists had arrived at their present knowledge, beginning with Galen (131 to 200, A.D.), whose doctrines were accepted for 1400 years, when dissection was practically forbidden. Vesalius (1514—64), by dissecting the human body, corrected many of Galen's errors, and described the heart and vessels more accurately. Reference was then made to the notions of Cæsalpinus (1549—1603) and of Servetus (1509—53) regarding the circulation through the lungs and other movements, and the changes in the blood through respiration. After alluding to Fabricius's description of the valves, the Professor passed on to William Harvey (1578—1657), and explained how he, by experiment, gradually arrived at the knowledge of the true course of the circulation. This was supplemented by Malpighi's demonstration of the circulation in the capillaries. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the valuable physical researches of Borelli the mathematician (1608—89), Kell (1673—1719), and especially of Stephen Hales, D.D. (1677—1761), who calculated the force of the heart at 5½ lb. Dr. Thomas Young in 1808 published important papers on the hydraulics of the circulation. In more recent times physiology has greatly progressed through the invention of instruments for exceedingly accurate measurement—including the hæmadynamometer, the kymograph, and others, leading up to the sphygmograph, now used by every physician for recording the movements of the pulse.

**INFLUENCE OF THE NERVES ON THE HEART AND BLOOD-VESSELS.**

Professor McKendrick's second lecture, on Physiological Discovery, given on Tuesday, the 10th inst., was devoted to an account of the researches which gradually led up to our present knowledge of the relations existing between the nervous system and the circulation of the blood. The older writers ascribed the changes in the rate of the heart's beating, and the flushing and pallidness of the countenance in emotional excitement to mechanical causes, such as the constriction of the vessels by the nerves. Stahl (1660—1734) asserted that such motions were due to the direct influence of a soul (*anima*). Robert Whytt (1714—66) ascribed such to the unconscious operation of the mind, but only by the action of the nervous system, and also recognised the influence of a central system over various parts of the body, in cases of disease. John Hunter showed that the arteries are elastic and contractile, and succeeding investigators proved that the heart contains in itself a nervous mechanism by which its rhythmic movements are maintained, and that this intricate mechanism is under the control of the brain and the spinal cord. The physiologists specially mentioned were the brothers Weber and John Reid, of St. Andrew's. In 1858 Claude Bernard announced his discovery that the vessels are under the control of two sets of nerves, one tending to cause dilatation and the other constriction of the vessels. These nerves have been traced to their origin, and it has been shown that the nervous centres whence they spring are under the influence of nervous impressions coming from the surface of the body, and are also affected by the quality of the blood. By these delicate adjustments the work of the heart is regulated according to the wants of the tissues. All this knowledge is the result of actual experiment.

**THE IDEAL OF SCULPTURE.**

Dr. Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge, gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Art of Pheidias on Thursday, the 5th inst. In his introductory remarks, after stating that his immediate aim was to lead people to appreciate fully the great art-treasures of the British Museum, he vividly contrasted the differing conditions of the climate and of the political and social life of England and Greece, and their effects on works of art, and on the way in which art is regarded. The fundamental principle of all art is the perfect harmony between the subject to be expressed and the means of expression. Science is chiefly concerned with the recognition and demonstration of what is art, like ethics, with the creation of what *ought to be*. The chief guide in this delightful selection of the arts is furnished by the study of the proper vehicle for the expression of each. The artist must be possessed of the perfect power of rendering through his material whatever he desires to express, and of selecting the most suitable subject for his material. The Archaic period, before the time of Pheidias, presents a struggle with the material for freedom of expression. In illustration of this the lecturer commented on two large casts of the Apollo of Tenea, and the Discobolus of Myron, the subject of the latter being unworthy of the great skill shown in the freedom of expression produced in so enduring a manner. Such trivial and ephemeral subjects ought to be avoided in sculpture, which should come as near as possible to the representation of life, and that of a monumental character. The Greek artist had ready to his hand great subjects in the athletic champions and in the gods and heroes of mythology. Pheidias combined in his works grandeur of subject and simplicity of expression. Michael Angelo, the type of the Renaissance, was possessed of the feeling for grandeur, but lacked the simplicity and grace of the Greek artists.

**THE ART OF PHEIDIAS.**

Dr. Waldstein, in his second lecture, on the 12th inst., remarked that the causes which made Pheidias grand and simple in his art are especially to be found in his surroundings and in his artistic training. The effects of the Persian wars upon the political spirit of the Greeks are summed up in the two phrases, "width of vision" and "definiteness of purpose." Dr. Waldstein, while sketching the history of Athens after the Persian wars and during the age of Pericles, remarked that the war gave the Greeks the feeling of Panhellenic unity with a definite purpose—namely, the overthrow of the common enemy. The wealth and energy gained by their great victories were expended in the rebuilding and ornamentation of their destroyed city, their desires being so modified as to lead to their avoiding pompous and fantastic luxury. Pheidias had the best technical instruction from Hegias of Athens and Agelados of Argos, and was free from the domination of any one school. His works are divided into three groups, which show the development from the violent spirit of the Persian wars in his youth to the more peaceful consummation of Athenian glory under Pericles; and, finally, to the feeling of Panhellenism in the age of his maturity. After commenting on the Thirteen Figures of Marathon, the Athene Promachos on the Acropolis of Athens, the Olympian Zeus, and some other works, the lecturer concluded with remarks on the causes of our unconscious objection to the use of gold and ivory and colour in sculpture, due to our association of ideas of gold with its market value, and of colour as employed to conceal the baseness of a material.

**THE INFLUENCE OF ATHLETIC GAMES ON GREEK ART.**

Dr. Waldstein gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 13th inst. He began by referring to the persistent though often unconscious influence of ancient Greek art on our own notions of what is beautiful in persons or things. Greek art was based upon nature, which remains the same in all ages, and constituted the ideal of nature. Archaic art did not possess this quality. For centuries after Homer, whose conceptions were so vivid, the works of Greek art were conventional and unnatural in character. A rapid transition to freedom in representation of natural forms took place in about fifty years (525—475 B.C.). The lecturer proved from numerous definite instances in ancient literature and art that this was chiefly due to the influence of the athletic games, which during that time became thoroughly organised national institutions. Then the custom came into existence of erecting statues in commemoration of the victors. In the palaestra the artist was brought face to face with nature, whence he was led to the construction of the ideal. In the palaestra he had before him innumerable instances of well-formed individuals, an alphabet to be combined into new meanings, while the modern artist can follow only one model. This led Agelados, Polykleitos, and Lysippos to write on the proportions of the human body, and to fashion canons, of which Dr. Waldstein exhibited two specimens; and he demonstrated, by means of statues, wax paintings, and coins, the influence of these athletic types on the formation of mythological figures and scenes. He also traced the history of Greek games running parallel with the development of Greek art down to its final decline. He then stated that the Greeks also developed the fundamental principles in painting, since they were the first to produce pictorial composition; and this also was derived from contemplating the athletic games. Finally, it was impressed upon the audience that the Greeks also had a spiritual as well as physical side in their works of art, of which examples were adduced.

**THE CANONS OF THE FAR WEST.**

Professor Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 6th inst. He began by referring to the evidences given of the eroding action of water, in the formation of river channels, selecting the Rhine and the Meuse as European examples; and alluded to the influence of local and atmospheric conditions in forming the contour of the valleys. He then proceeded to describe and comment on the most magnificent river gorges in the world termed *cañons* in North America, more especially those in the Colorado region, where the river flows through ravines, thousands of feet deep and hundred of miles long, in a vast table-land of nearly horizontal strata. In the Grand Colorado cañon, there appear two cañons several miles wide, with vast lines of cliff wall and a broad plain between them, in which runs the second cañon and another deep valley with the river winding over its bottom. This country can hardly be crossed except by birds, so deeply has it been trenched by numerous gorges, excavated by the streams themselves. The Professor referred to many fine diagrams, and explained how the contour of the valleys partly depended on the structure and composition of the rocks and partly on different denudating agents, where the influence of air, rain, frost, and general sub-aerial weathering had been slight, and where the stream supplied from distant sources had had sufficient declivity, deep narrow precipitous gorges, such as those of the Colorado, had been gradually excavated. The beautifully varied features of the country, and several interesting questions relating to its geological history, were fully considered and illustrated.

**MATERIALS OF THE GLOBE.**

Professor Geikie on Saturday the 7th instant, gave the first of a course of six lectures on Geographical Evolution. After noticing the relation which has been observed to exist between the natural features of a country and its mythology, by their influence on the imagination, he alluded to various early attempts to explain the origin of scenery. He then adverted to certain proofs that various parts of a country have originated at different times, and in different ways. He then classified and characterised the materials forming the visible part of the earth, commenting on their probable history, and referring to diagrams and to specimens, some of which were placed under microscopes. He stated that the popular fallacy which imagined that parts of the present surface of the earth had once been covered by the sea, and the present ocean bottom had been dry land, had been disproved by the exploration of the Challenger and other expeditions. He commented on the sedimentary rocks, and the processes of sedimentation; and also of eruptive rocks, and their place in the framework of the land. He noticed the important part which the remains of plants and animals perform in constituting the strata of the earth; referring especially to the great forests of plants which form the coal formation, and the vast masses of chalk. Remarks were also made on the changes produced in rocks by the slow process of crystallisation, sandstone becoming quartz, and limestone marble; and also on the way in which shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, in infinite variety of texture and colour, are piled above each other to form the foundation of plains and the structure of mountains.

**FORMATION OF CONTINENTS AND MOUNTAINS.**

Professor Geikie gave his second lecture on Saturday last, the 14th inst., when he proceeded to consider how the sedimentary and crystalline materials have been put together so as to constitute the solid land of the globe. When the sedimentary formations are examined in detail, they prove that there must have been off-repeated and exceedingly complex movements of the crust. They show that the geological history of every country has been long and eventful, and has undergone many revolutions. Rocks, originally horizontal, have been tilted up at various angles, all bearing relation to great fractured curves, into which the crust of the earth has been folded. In low countries little signs of disturbance are visible, but in mountainous regions there is appearance of violent actions, producing an apparent chaos, which can only be attributed to a general contraction of the earth's mass. In the course of his lecture, aided by diagrams, the Professor described the formation of continents and their distinguishing features, and commented on the action of upheaval and subsidence in the building up of mountains, their peculiar contour often being due to weathering. He alluded to four distinct mountain types, and concluded with remarks on the part played by volcanoes in geographical evolution, which he considered had been exaggerated.

Friday, April 27, 8 p.m.: Sir C. William Siemens—On Some of the Questions involved in Solar Physics.

On May 3 Professor Tyndall will begin a course of three lectures on Count Rumford, Originator of the Royal Institution.

Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., chairman, gave his annual dinner last Saturday evening to the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Among the distinguished guests present were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, the German Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.

## HOME NEWS.

The Guthrie Scholarship, the highest prize in the St. Andrew's University, has this year been gained by Mr. George H. Douglas, of Dundee.

The Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson, barrister, son of the late Earl of Donoughmore, has, the *Solicitors' Journal* states, been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

Last Saturday afternoon the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff De Keyser and Mr. Sheriff Savory, went in state from the Mansion House to visit the Building Trades' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

The widow of the Rev. Thomas Tuffield has been elected Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of Woolwich Arsenal, in the place of her late husband. The Poor Law Guardians were unanimous in making the election.

There were 2598 births and 1803 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 57 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, and 2 from typhus.

The Agent-General for Cape Colony has sent out 153 emigrants by the Durban, which sailed from Southampton on the 13th. They consisted of agricultural families going out to settle in the western province and on the eastern frontier.

The Charnwood Forest Railway was opened on Monday, in connection with the London and North-Western Railway. The new line starts from Loughborough, and will bring the South Leicestershire coal-fields into direct communication with the great manufacturing centres.

The mail-steamer Quetta, Captain Templeton, sailed on the 12th inst. for Queensland, having on board 215 single men, 129 families, and 70 single women; and on the 14th inst., the ship Kapunda, Captain Anderson, sailed for Queensland, with 140 single men, 110 families, and 68 single women.

A fire, which, besides causing the almost entire destruction of a house and its contents, involved the loss of five lives, broke out last Saturday night on the premises of Mr. Symonds, marine store dealer, in Newnham-street, Edgware-road. A young mother and her four children were burned to death.

The judgeship rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. Justice Fry to the Court of Appeal has been filled up, Mr. Archibald Levin Smith, Junior Counsel to the Treasury, having accepted the post. Mr. Smith will take his seat in the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Justice North being transferred to the Chancery Division.—Mr. R. S. Wright has been appointed to the post of "Devil" to the Attorney-General.—Mr. A. H. S. Stonhouse Vigor, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Southampton, in the place of the late Mr. Thomas Gunner; and Mr. Kinglake, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Penzance, in succession to Mr. Vigor.

The statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield in Parliament-square was unveiled by Sir Stafford Northcote on Thursday afternoon. The statue, which is of colossal size, nine feet in height, and, as standing on its pedestal of red granite, seventeen feet from the ground, represents the late Conservative leader in his diplomatic dress covered by the robe of an Earl; his left leg is put forward with the garter below the knee, the drape being looped up to show it by the left arm. Over the breast is the Collar of the Order of the Garter, and in the right hand, which droops downward, is held a scroll. The pose of the figure is very natural, and the features are impressive and thoughtful. It is the work of Signor Mario Ruggi, and has been admirably cast in bronze by Mr. Young, of the Eccleston Foundry.

The Marquis of Hartington last week presented the Queen's medal and the Khedive's bronze star for Egypt to the 7th Dragoon Guards at Shorncliffe.—At a full-dress parade of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles, held at St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar-square, the Khedive's star was distributed to the contingent of the Army Postal Corps which served in Egypt. At the close of the distribution General Higginson addressed the corps, and congratulated them on their being the first volunteer corps which had seen active service.—Major-General Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, on Saturday last inspected the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, now quartered at the Tower of London, and subsequently distributed to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who served in Egypt the Khedive's star for the campaign.—A military bazaar on behalf of the F company (Swinton) of the 4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps will be held at Pendlebury Institute on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next week, under most distinguished patronage. It will be opened by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

## AMATEUR THEATRICALS ON THE THAMES.

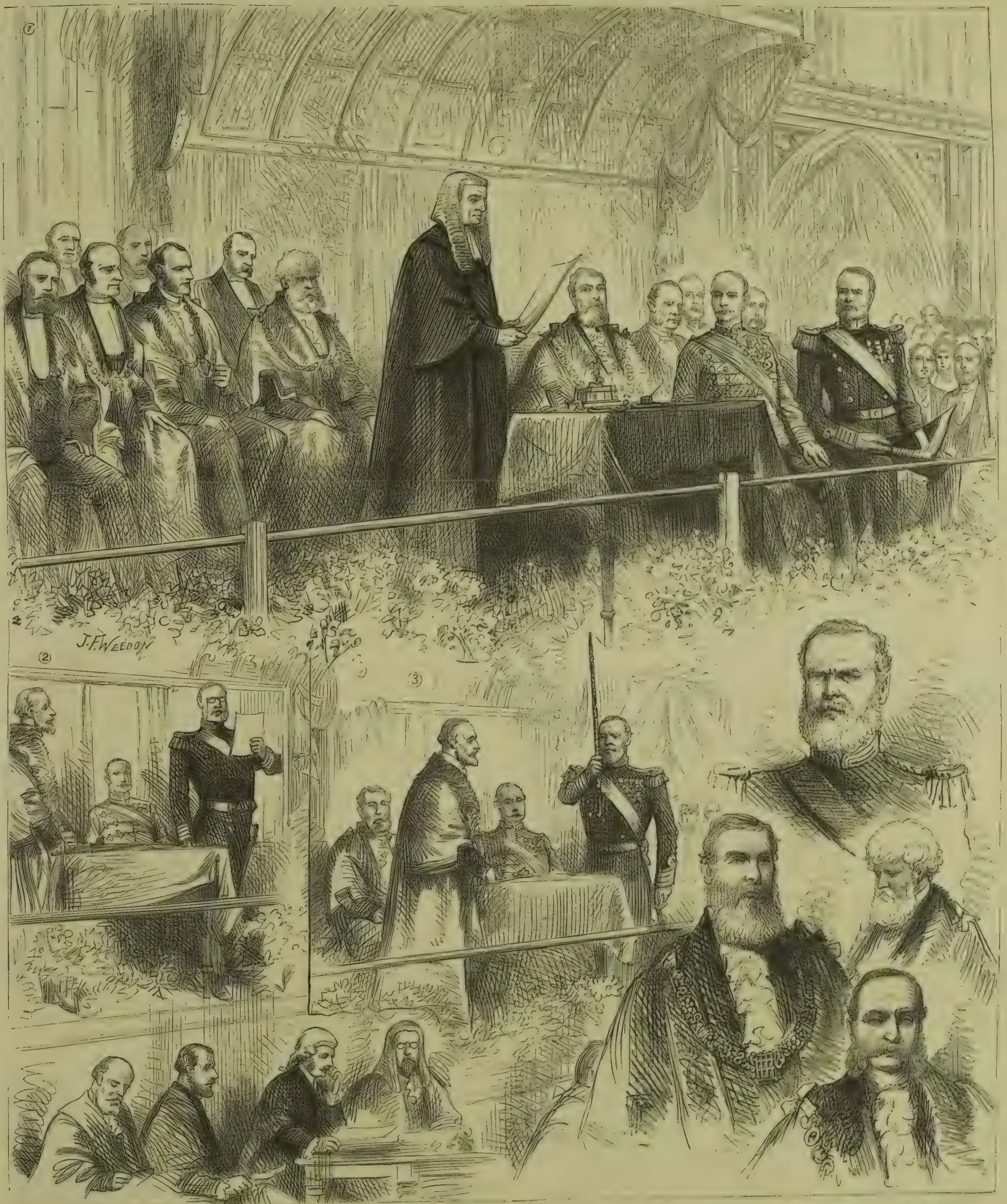
The members of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers' Musical and Dramatic Club last week gave an entertainment afloat in their vessel, H.M.S. Rainbow, which lies moored close to the eastern side of Waterloo Bridge, opposite Somerset House and the Thames Embankment. The performances were the third of a series annually given. The main saloon was specially fitted up for the occasion with a small stage surmounted with the national flags, and brilliantly illuminated by small incandescent electric lights on the Swan system. The pieces selected for this year were the favourite domestic drama of "Meg's Diversion," by Mr. H. T. Craven; and a "Musical Statement of Facts," entitled "The Fifteenth Century"—the latter an entirely new and original production. Both these were efficiently performed by the members of the club, assisted by Miss Rose Roberts, Miss Lily Meredith, and Miss Florence Worth. The play of "Meg's Diversion" was acted with much spirit: the part of Jeremy Crow, the Devonshire farmer, was sustained by Mr. Windham Cutler; that of Jasper Pidgeon, the village carpenter, by Mr. F. W. Jacks; and those of Roland Pidgeon and the lawyer Eytam, by Messrs. Trenchard Lee and Maitland Dicker; while Mr. Donald Gunn represented Squire Merton. "Meg" or Margaret Crow was represented by Miss Florence Worth; and Widow Netwell by Miss Rose Roberts. "The Fifteenth Century" was an amusing burlesque operetta, written by Mr. Charles F. Fuller, and the music composed by Mr. Campbell Williams; in which the principal character, acted by Mr. Fuller himself, was that of Quixote Honeyman, an elderly gentleman with a mania for imitating the knights of mediæval antiquity, who is beguiled into the purchase of a sham baronial castle, with men in armour on guard in the hall. Under the disguise of steel helmet and vizor, his son Jack, and a friend, one Charley Poppleton, who is engaged to Dollie Honeyman, play various tricks with the good order of the feudal establishment; while a drunken attorney's clerk named Crasher, "the bad wicked man of the play" (acted by Mr. Campbell Williams), who has accepted the office of steward, repeatedly disgraces himself and his master. The scenery was painted by Mr. R. A. Jacks. The fun of all this was heartily enjoyed by a large audience of visitors, for whose accommodation, going on board from the police-pier at Waterloo Bridge, the most convenient arrangements had been made. Our Artist's Sketches will show the pleasant way in which everything was managed.





AMATEUR THEATRICALS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, ON BOARD H.M.S. RAINBOW, ON THE THAMES.





1. The Town Clerk Reading the Resolutions. 2. Admiral Lord Alcester Reading the Declaration as a Member of the Cutlers' Company. 3. Admiral Lord Alcester Receiving the Sword of Honour.

PRESENTATION OF CITY OF LONDON ADDRESSES TO LORDS WOLSELEY AND ALCESTER AT GUILDHALL.

The naval and military Commanders-in-Chief of the Egyptian expedition, Admiral Lord Alcester (Sir Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B.) and General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., received at Guildhall, on Wednesday week, an address from the Corporation of the City of London, commending their recent services; while the freedom of the City, with a sword of honour, was presented to Lord Alcester; and Lord Wolseley, who was made a freeman of the City in 1874, had a gold casket presented to him, containing the address voted upon this occasion. We have already given an illustration of the casket, which was manufactured by Messrs. G. Edward and Sons; the sword, which was of a very handsome design and workmanship, with sculptured ivory hilt, was manufactured by Mr. G. Kenning, of Little Britain. Lord Alcester had been admitted, a few days before, a member of the Cutlers' Company. We now give some illustrations of the scene at the presentation ceremony in Guildhall, which was attended, of

course, by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Councillors, in their robes of state, with all the officers of the Corporation, and by above two thousand spectators, the Lady Mayoress, Miss Knight, and many other ladies, some of whom had assembled in the Library, and had formed a procession to enter the great hall. Lord Wolseley, in full military uniform, with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Bath, was accompanied by Lady Wolseley and his daughter, the Hon. Miss Wolseley; while Lord Alcester wore his naval uniform, likewise with the Order of the Bath. A guard of honour was formed of the London Rifle Brigade and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. The pipers of the Scots Guards were playing in the great hall, and the band of the London Rifle Brigade in the Library, as the heroes of the late brief war—if it may be called a war—passed on to be invested with municipal honours. The mover and seconder of the address to them, Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin and Mr. George

Stevenson, were personally introduced to their Lordships, and so was Mr. Manners, Chairman of the Committee of Reception. The Aldermen and Common Councillors, holding special meeting upon this occasion, took their proper places; the Lord Mayor presided; and the Town Clerk, Sir J. B. Monckton, read the order for this ceremonial, passed on Oct. 5; the Recorder, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., then read the address to Lord Wolseley. He replied, cordially accepting this high compliment, with the splendid gift of the gold casket. The Town Clerk next read the order concerning Lord Alcester, and the Master and Wardens of the Cutlers' Company presented his Lordship as a member of their Guild; upon which a proclamation was made declaring him to be a good freeman of the City of London, and he had to read and subscribe the usual declaration of his loyalty to the Queen and fidelity to the laws, privileges, and customs of the City. He was then addressed by the City Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, with a recital



of his services in the Royal Navy, and with some remarks of a congratulatory kind; to which Lord Alcester replied, speaking rather of the action at Tel-el-Kebir and the performances of his military colleague, Lord Wolseley, but acknowledging, for his own part, the support rendered him by the Admiralty and the Transport Board. After this, the formal proceedings ended; but in the evening the Lord Mayor entertained both Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck, the Earl of Northbrook, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Childers, and many officers of high rank in both services, at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

### THE SILENT MEMBER.

Courty and gracious by nature, Earl Granville found a congenial task before him on his second appearance in the House of Lords since his recent attack of lumbago. In graceful phrases that must have rendered the honour and emoluments the more acceptable to the noble Lords did the Foreign Secretary on Monday present the Royal message which recommended that annuities of £2000 should be granted to Lord Alcester and Lord Wolseley and their heirs in recognition of the distinguished services of the gallant Admiral and General during the Egyptian War. The Marquis of Salisbury—when they do agree, their unanimity is wonderful—coincided with Earl Granville that the entrance of these eminent naval and military Commanders into the House conferred an honour upon their Lordships. Nothing, in fine, could have been in better taste than the introduction and sanctioning of this vote. Not untimely was the question immediately afterwards raised by the Earl of Belmore, whose pleading for a higher scale of wages for Lieutenants in the Navy called forth a reasonable explanation from the Earl of Northbrook. It chanced also on Monday that Lord Alcester was cheered on rising to reply to his first interrogation, which had reference to an appointment on board H.M.S. *Garnet*. True to a subject his Grace has made his own, the Duke of Richmond then brought the foot and mouth disease before their Lordships; but could not prevail upon Lord Carlingford to increase the rigour of the Act of '78 for enforcing precautions at each port of debarkation for foreign cattle. Lord Carlingford was also the Ministerial spokesman on Tuesday, when the most important topic touched upon was the wage-grievance of the Dublin Police force and the Royal Irish Constabulary. The legitimate claims of the men are to be granted. But, as Earl Cowper aptly remarked, much less exasperation and friction would be occasioned in these cases were the Government to come to a decision more rapidly than they do.

The achievements of Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester having been glowingly and eloquently eulogised by the Prime Minister on a previous occasion, Mr. Gladstone judiciously contented himself on Monday with briefly bringing before the Lower House the question of their Lordships' proposed annuities. Albeit the knot of Radical economists of which Mr. Peter Rylands is the head and Mr. Labouchere the tail have a presumably inveterate hatred of pensions, they withheld their opposition to this vote till the second reading. Mr. Charles Lewis was more obdurate. But his denunciatory allusion to "the meanness" with which he alleged Sir Frederick Roberts was treated had the sting most dextrously taken out of it by Mr. Gladstone. Whilst denying there had been any such "meanness," the Prime Minister neatly retorted that, if there had been, all the more reason why any such error should be guarded against in the present instance. Although lusty cheers had greeted Mr. Lewis's lively philippic, Sir Arthur Otway was not driven to put the Committee to the trouble of dividing. The storm in a teacup subsided as soon as it had arisen; and the first stage of the annuities' resolution was passed.

Question time was of more than ordinary interest on that same Monday. The Commons assemble as numerous as ever at the catechism of Ministers. Sir William Harcourt (far from portly now, as portrayed in the *Punch* cartoon) was the principal performer on Monday. With satisfaction will it be learnt that the Home Secretary has at last approved a plan for new buildings for the poor in London; that he promises the Government will not leave unrewarded those who have courageously removed and destroyed the Fenian nitroglycerine; and that the right hon. gentleman was not to be induced to give up wise precautions at the bidding of Mr. Parnell in his new rôle of Parliamentary counsel for the accused in Dublin and Millbank. In passing, I may mention that Mr. Parnell has sustained a considerable loss by Mr. Richard Power's resignation of the post of "whip" to the Irish Home-Rule Party. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's abandonment of the notion of bonding silver, and his withdrawal of the Irish Mail Contract from the London and North-Western Railway, appeared to be generally approved.

So a New Guinea is to be added to the Empire! The House on Monday received with hilarity Lord E. Fitzmaurice's announcement, in reply to Sir John Hay's inquiry, of the Queensland Governor's cool annexation—convey, the wise it call—of the island. The gift of a New Guinea seemed to tickle hon. members immensely.

Ministerial business moves. On the 12th inst., Sir Henry James had the pleasure of seeing the Criminal Code Bill read a second time by 132 against 16 votes; and on Monday the Attorney-General succeeded, by a majority of 71, in getting the measure referred to the Grand Committee on Law. If Mr. Chamberlain, on the resumption of the awkward Transvaal debate yesterday week, was unable to reconcile the House to the irreconcilable vacillations of the Government in dealing with the Boer outbreak, the President of the Board of Trade shone to advantage in lucidly explaining his Patents' Bill on Monday, when this measure for the protection of the inventor was passed over to the Standing Committee on Trade, over which Mr. Goschen ably presides. The admitted injustice of the incidence of local taxation rendered it expedient for the Government not to meet with a direct negative Mr. Pell's motion on Tuesday in favour of granting adequate relief to ratepayers. Hence support was accorded by Sir Charles Dilke to Mr. Albert Grey's amendment declaring it advisable to treat the whole question of local taxation and local government together. One of the ablest of the younger Liberal members, Mr. Grey is too valuable to be out of office much longer. His amendment was adopted after good speeches in the small hours by Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone; but not until the Opposition had manifested some glee at the closeness of the division on Mr. Pell's motion, which was only negatived by the small majority of 14—230 against 216. Whilst the fineness of the weather may well have tempted hon. members to steal out to Epsom to see the City and Suburban run for on Wednesday, there were not wanting legislators inflexibly wedded to duty to spend the afternoon on such delectable themes as Dr. Cameron's Scottish Parochial Boards Bill, read a second time, by 91 against 83 votes, in the teeth of Sir H. Maxwell's opposition.

The battle on the Affirmation Bill—heralded by some sharp file-firing at Mr. Bradlaugh and the Government this week—is to be begun on Monday next. Many Ministerialists will rally more cordially to the Government now the Attorney-General has explicitly stated the bill will not be retrospective in its action; and that, therefore, in the event of its passing, the unorthodox member for Northampton would again have to seek re-election before he could claim his seat.

### THE CHURCH.

The Rev. J. G. Deed has been appointed secretary to the Additional Curates' Society, in succession to the Rev. Henry A. Redpath, presented to the living of Holwell.

A stained-glass window, from the studio of Messrs. Warington and Co., Fitzroy-square, has been placed in Newton church, Cambridge, as a memorial to the late J. Hurrell, Esq.

The testimonial subscribed for by the parishioners of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, was presented to the Bishop-Designate of Truro on Wednesday at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road.

The committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation have received £1000, to assist in relieving the present great distress amongst the clergy. The donor has previously contributed largely to the funds of the corporation.

The Rev. W. F. Blunt, Rector of Chester-le-street, was on Sunday installed Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral, in the place of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grey, Rector of Morpeth, who has been transferred to the new diocese of Newcastle.

A meeting of the executive committee for the building of a cathedral in Liverpool was held on Monday. The Bishop announced that Sir T. Edwardes Moss had subscribed £1000, and a Wesleyan minister £100.

The laying of a foundation-stone of the parish church of St. Werburgh, Warburton, Cheshire, in place of the ancient and interesting structure that has so long served as the parish church, was the occasion of great interest last week to the parishioners and many others of the district.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is an active member, gave a well-attended concert at the Albert Hall last Saturday evening, in aid of the church enlargement and extension funds of St. Michael and All Angels', North Kensington.

The "May meeting" of the Salvation Army was begun on Monday at Exeter Hall, where "General" Booth, who presided, stated that they had now 491 corps, and an income of £121,000. It was announced at the close that £10,000 had been collected during the day, including some donations of £1000 each. General Booth replied to remarks recently made in Convocation concerning the Salvation Army.

In the Lower House of Canterbury Convocation on the 12th inst. the Affirmation Bill was under discussion, and a resolution was carried by a large majority requesting the prelates to oppose the measure. Next day the Archbishop, who was present at prayers in the Lower House, gave an address on the work of Convocation. The Upper House passed a resolution concurring with that of the Lower House on the subject of the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. In the Lower House there was a long discussion on Ritual, which was adjourned. At the close of the sitting Convocation was prorogued till July 3.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is no disguising the fact that the Newmarket Craven Meeting was tame to a degree; and now that the famous heath fairly bristles with inclosures and pay boxes, instead of being free and open, as was the case only a few years ago, it is really time that the members of the Jockey Club made some strenuous effort to improve the character of the sport. The Newmarket Biennial and the Craven Stakes were by far the most important races decided during the four days. The former was won by The Prince, who conceded 5 lb. to Grandmaster, and, thanks mainly to a piece of superb riding by Fordham, beat Lord Falmouth's colt by a head. The value of this form was considerably enhanced when Grandmaster secured the Craven Stakes pretty easily from a field of ten, which included Lovely, Padlock, and Montroyd; especially as The Prince was manifestly above himself, and can be improved a good deal before he appears in public again. For a short time, therefore, he became absolutely favourite for both Two Thousand and Derby; but a commission was then thrown into the market for Galliard, whose early performances last season were remarkably brilliant; and, as it was naturally argued that he must be known to have regained his best form, and to be a long way in front of his stable companion, Grandmaster, he soon ousted The Prince from his position at the head of the quotations. The two-year-old running of the week was of very little importance. Hentland (twice), Eira, and Camlet, all won races, but the stakes were only minor ones, and we doubt if any of the juveniles will ultimately prove to be up to much. Turning to the handicaps, we note that Tonans (7 st.) effected a rare surprise in the Babraham Stakes, as he started at 20 to 1 in a field of ten. Diletto (6 st. 4 lb.), the winner of the Spencer Plate at Northampton in the previous week, was second to him, and poor old Petronel (8 st. 12 lb.), whose winning days are, we fear, finally over, was amongst the unplaced lot. The Duke of Beaufort, however, received some consolation for the defeat of his old favourite in the success of Faugh-a-Ballagh (8 st. 3 lb.) in the Newmarket Handicap and a Biennial Plate. After his sensational performance in the Ascot Cup, Faugh-a-Ballagh seemed to go completely to the bad, and three more essays only resulted in disappointment; but he is evidently a very useful colt, and a genuine stayer. Mr. Leopold Rothschild, who began the season badly, made up for lost time with a vengeance. Brag, greatly benefited by a few extra gallops, took a couple of events, and Eira, Koumiss, and Lucerne also carried the "blue and yellow" successfully. Under these circumstances, of course Fordham was well to the fore with a fine record of nine winning mounts in the four days. He never rode better in his life; and if the "grand old man" is not partial to sharp turns—and who would be at forty-five years of age?—it can safely be said that he has not an equal over his favourite battle-ground, Newmarket Heath.

After such a long spell of dry weather, it was naturally thought that the Epsom course would be terribly hard; and when, owing to the great attention that has been paid to it, the "going" was found to be tolerably good, several owners regretted that they had left their horses at home. This being the case, fields were naturally rather small on Tuesday; but a series of really grand finishes made up for any deficiencies in this respect. Havock followed up his Northampton success by winning the Trial Stakes, and was bought in for 650 guineas, a price apparently much in excess of his value. There were only five runners for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, and, on his best form, Shrewsbury (7 st. 10 lb.) seemed to have a wonderful chance. North country trainers, however, have had a great deal to contend with in the way of bad weather, and Mr. Jardine's representative looked decidedly above himself. The result of the race proved this to be the case, for want of condition stopped Shrewsbury at the distance, from which point Vista (7 st.) and Alizon (5 st. 7 lb.) ran a tremendous race home, the former winning by a head, in spite of stumbling in the last few strides. There were seven starters for the Westminster Stakes, Kincardine, a very nice colt by Sea Saw—Sweet Annie, who much disappointed his connections in the Brocklesby Stakes at Lincoln, being again heavily backed. This time Archer got him home first, though he had all his work to do to beat Panic, and the form, therefore, does not look very grand. On Wednesday, Roysterer (7 st.) just beat Lowland Chief (8 st. 10 lb.) for the City and Suburban, Sweetbread (8 st. 4 lb.) being a fair third. All three were complete outsiders. With reference to some remarks we made apropos of Count Kinsky and the Grand National, we are requested to state that the Count is not a Hungarian, but an Austrian by birth.

An eight mile professional walking-race, which took place at Lillie-bridge on Monday last, produced another "best on record." The competitors were J. Hibberd, J. Raby, W. Griffen, and H. Thatcher. The struggle lay entirely between the first-named pair, and eventually Hibberd won in the extraordinary time of 53 min. 44 sec., Raby, the ex-amateur, being thirteen seconds longer in covering the distance. It is only right to say that many people considered that Hibberd's style of going was decidedly suspicious, but Raby walked with unimpeachable fairness.

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APRIL 21, 1883





"He went down that wide strath, his eyes fixed on nothing, like one demented."

## YOLANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

### CHAPTER XXXI.

#### CONTRITION.



RS. GRAHAM, attended by her maid, and dressed in one of the most striking of her costumes, was slowly pacing up and down the loud echoing railway-station at Inverness. This was what her brother used spitefully to call her platform parade; but on this occasion, at all events, she had no concern about what effect, if any, her undoubtedly distinguished appearance might produce. She was

obviously deeply preoccupied. Several times she stopped at the book-stall, and absently glanced at the titles of the various journals; and, indeed, when at length she purchased one or two papers, she forgot to take up the change, and had to be called back by the pretty young lady behind the counter. Then she glanced at the clock, handed the newspapers to her maid, and bade her wait there for a few minutes; and forthwith entered the Station Hotel.

She passed along the corridor, and went into the drawing-

room. From that room she had a full view of the general reading-room, which forms the centre of the building, and is lit from the roof; and the first glance showed her the person of whom she was in search. The Master of Lynn, the sole occupant of the place, was lying back in a cane-bottomed rocking-chair, turning over the pages of *Punch*.

"So I have found you at last. What are you doing here?" she said—rather sharply.

He looked up.

"I might ask the same question of you," he answered, with much coolness.

"You know well enough. It is not for nothing I have come all the way from Inverstry."

"You must have got up early," he remarked.

"I want to know what you are doing here."

"I am reading *Punch*."

"Yes," said she, with some bitterness; "and I suppose your chief occupation is playing billiards all day long with commercial travellers!"

"One might be worse employed."

"Archie, let us have none of this nonsense. What do you mean to do? Why don't you answer my letter?"

"Because you make too much of a fuss. Because you are too portentous. Now I like a quiet life. That is why I am here; I came here to have a little peace."

"Well, I don't understand you at all," his sister said, in a hopeless kind of way. "I could understand it better if you were one of those young men who are attracted by every pretty face they see, and are always in a simmering condition of love-making. But you are not like that. And I thought you were proud to think of Yolande as your future wife. I can remember one day on board the dahabeeah. You were anxious enough then. What has changed you?"

"I do not know that I am changed," said he, either with indifference or an affectation of indifference.

"Is *Shena Van* in Inverness?" said Mrs. Graham, sharply.

"I suppose Miss Stewart has as good a right to be in Inverness as anybody else," he said, formally.

"Do you mean to say you don't know whether she is in Inverness or not?"

"I did not say anything of the kind."

"Have you spoken to her?"

"Don't keep on bothering," he said, impatiently. "Miss Stewart is in Inverness; and, if you want to know, I have not spoken a single word to her. Is that enough?"

"Why are you here, then? What are you going to do?"

"Nothing."

"Really this is too bad, Archie," his sister said, in deep vexation. "You are throwing away the best prospects a young man ever had, and all for what! For temper!"

"I don't call it temper at all," said he. "I call it self-respect. I have told you already that I would not degrade Yolande Winterbourne so far as to plead for her being received by my family. A pretty idea!"

"There would have been no necessity to plead, if only you had exercised a little patience, and tact, and judgment. And surely it is not too late yet. Just think how much pleasanter it would be for you, and for all of us, in the future if you were rather more on an equal footing with Jim—I mean as regards money. I don't see why you shouldn't have your clothes made at Poole's, as Jim has. Why shouldn't you have chamois-leather pockets in your overcoat as well as he?"

"I can do without chamois-leather pockets," he answered.

"Very well," said she, suddenly changing the mode of her attack, "but what you cannot do without is the reputation of having acted as a gentleman. You are bound in honour to keep faith with Yolande Winterbourne."

"I am bound in honour not to allow her to subject herself to insult," he retorted.

"Oh, there will be nothing of the kind!" his sister exclaimed. "How can you be so unreasonable?"

"You don't know the worst of it," said he, gloomily. "I only got to know the other day. Yolande's mother is alive—an opium drinker. Off her head at times—kicks up rows in the streets—and they are helpless, because they have all been in this conspiracy to keep it back from Yolande!"

"You don't mean that, Archie!" his sister exclaimed, looking very grave.

"I do, though. And, you know, his lordship might in time be got to overlook the Radical papa, but a mamma who might at any moment figure in a police court—I think not even you could get him to stand that."

"But, Archie, this is dreadful!" Mrs. Graham exclaimed again.

"I dare say it is. It is the fact, however."

"And that is why he was so anxious to get Yolande away from London," she said, thoughtfully. "Poor man, what a terrible life to lead!"

She was silent for some time; she was reading the story more clearly now—his continual travelling with Yolande, his liking for long voyages, his wish that the girl should live in the Highlands after her marriage. And perhaps, also, his warm



and obvious approval of that marriage?—she knew that fathers with only daughters were not always so complaisant.

Two or three strangers came into the reading-room. "Archie," said she, waking up from a reverie, "let us go out for a stroll. I must think over this."

He went and fetched his hat and stick; and the maid having been directed to go into the hotel and await her mistress's return, the brother and sister went outside and proceeded to walk leisurely through the bright and cheerful little town, in the direction of the harbour.

"What is your own view of the matter?" she said, at length, and somewhat cautiously.

"Oh, my position is perfectly clear. I can have nothing to do with any such system of secrecy and terrorism. I told Jack Melville that when he came as a sort of ambassador. I said I would on no account whatever subject myself to such unnecessary risks and anxieties. My contention was that, first of all, the whole truth should be told to Yolande; then if that woman keeps quiet, good and well; if not, we can appeal to the law and have her forcibly confined. There is nothing more simple; and I dare say it could be kept out of the papers. But then, you see, my dear Miss Polly, there is also the possibility that it might get into the papers; and if you add on this little possibility to what his lordship already thinks about the whole affair, you may guess what use all your beautiful persuasion and tact and conciliation would be."

"I don't see," said Mrs. Graham, slowly, "why papa should know anything about it. It does not concern him. Many families have ne'er-do-well or disreputable members; and simply nothing is said about them; and they are supposed not to exist. Friends of the family ignore them; they are simply not mentioned; until in time they are forgotten altogether; it is as if they did not exist. I don't see why papa should be told anything about it."

"Oh, I am for having everything straightforward," said he. "I don't wish to have anything thrown in my teeth afterwards. But the point isn't worth discussing, in the present state of his lordship's temper; and it isn't likely to be, so long as that old cat is at his elbow. Well, now, that is what Mr. Winterbourne might fairly say. He might say we had no right to object to his having a half-maniac wife in his family so long as we had an entirely maniac aunt—who is also a cantankerous old beast—in ours."

"Archie, I must ask you to be more decent in your language!" his sister said, angrily. "Is that the way the young men talk at Balliol now?"

"I guess it's the way they talk everywhere when they happen to have the luxury of having an Aunt Colquhoun as a relative."

"My dear Master, you won't go very far to put matters straight if you continue in that mood."

"Am I anxious to go far to put matters straight?"

"You ought to be—for the sake of Miss Winterbourne," said his sister, stiffly.

"No," he answered; "it is they who ought to be—for the sake of Lynn."

Well, she saw there was not much to be done with him just then; and, indeed, there was something in what he had told her that wanted thinking over. But in the meantime she was greatly relieved to find that he had not (as she had suspected) resumed any kind of relations with Shena Van; and she was anxious above all things to get him away from Inverness.

"When are you going back to Lynn?" she asked.

"I don't know," he answered, carelessly.

"Now, do be sensible, Archie, and go down with me in this afternoon's steamer. All this trouble will be removed in good time; and you need not make the operation unnecessarily difficult. I am going down to Fort Augustus by the three o'clock boat; you can come with me as far as Foyers."

"Oh, I don't mind," he said. "I have had a little peace and quiet; I can afford to go back to the menagerie. Only there won't be anybody to meet me at Foyers."

"You can get a dog-cart from Mrs. Elder," his sister said.

"And if you were very nice, you would take me back to your hotel now, and give me some lunch, for, I am frightfully hungry. Do you know at what hour I had to get up in order to catch the boat at Fort Augustus!"

"I don't see why you did it."

"No, perhaps not. But when you are as old as I am, you will see with different eyes. You will see what chances you had at this moment, that you seem willing to let slip through your fingers; and why?—because you have not enough patience to withstand a little opposition. But you know perfectly well, when you asked Yolande Winterbourne to marry you, on board the dahabeah, that papa might very probably have objections; and you took the risk; and now, when you find there are objections and opposition, I don't think it is quite fair for you to throw the whole thing up, and leave the girl deserted, and every one disappointed. And it all depends on yourself. You have only to be patient and conciliatory; when they see that you are not to be affected by their opposition, they will give in, in time. And as soon as the people go away from Inverstry, I will come over and help you."

He said nothing; so they went back and had lunch at the hotel; and in due time, Mrs. Graham's maid accompanying, they drove along to the Canal and got on board the little steamer. They had a beautiful sail down Loch Ness on this still, golden afternoon; but perhaps the picturesqueness of the scenery was a trifle familiar to them; in fact, they regarded the noble loch mostly as an excellent highway for the easy transference of casks and hampers from Inverness, and their chief impression of the famous Falls of Foyers was as to the height of the hill that their horses had to climb in going and coming between Foyers and Lynn.

As they were slowly steaming in to Foyers pier, pretty Mrs. Graham said,

"I wonder if that can be Yolande herself in that dog-cart. Yes; it is; that is her white Rubens hat. Lucky, for you, Master; if she gives you a lift, it will save you hiring."

"I don't think," said he, with a faint touch of scorn, "that the mutual excess of courtesy which has been interchanged between Lynn Towers and Allt-nam-ba would warrant me in accepting such a favour. But the cat bows when she and Yolande pass. Oh, yes, she does as much as that."

"And she will do a little more in time, if only you are reasonable," said his sister, who still hoped that all would be well.

Young Leslie had merely a hand-bag with him. When he left the steamer, he walked along the pier by himself until he reached the road, and there he found Yolande seated in the dog-cart. He went up and shook hands with her; and she seemed very pleased to see him.

"You are going to Lynn? Shall I drive you out?"

"No, thank you," said he, somewhat stiffly. "I will not trouble you. I can get a trap at the hotel."

She looked surprised, and then, perhaps, a trifle reserved.

"Oh, very well," said she, with calm politeness. "The hotel carriages have more room than this little one. Good-by."

Then it suddenly occurred to him that he had no quarrel with her. She might be the indirect cause of all this trouble and confusion that had befallen him; but she was certainly not the direct cause. She was in absolute ignorance of it, in fact. And so he lingered for a second; and then he said, looking up,

"You have no one coming by the steamer?"

"Oh, no," she said; but she did not renew the invitation—indeed, there was just a touch of coldness in her manner.

"If I thought I should not overload the dog-cart," said he, rather shamefacedly, "I would beg of you to give me a seat. I understand the stag's head has come down by this steamer. I saw it at Macleay's this morning."

"It is that I have come in for—that only," she said. "There is plenty of room, if you wish."

So, without more ado, he put his hand-bag into the dog-cart, behind; and there also was deposited the stag's head that Sandy was now bringing along from the steamer. Then, when the lad had gone to the horse's head, Yolande got down; for she always walked this steep hill, whether going or coming; and, of course, no men-folk could remain in the vehicle when she was on foot. So she and the Master now set out together.

"I hope they have been having good sport at Allt-nam-ba," he said.

"Oh, yes."

It was clear that his unaccountable refusal of her invitation had surprised her; and her manner was distinctly reserved. Seeing that, he took the more pains to please her.

"Macleay has done the stag's head very well," said he;

"and I have no doubt Mr. Shortlands will be proud of it. Pity it isn't a royal; but still it is a good head. It is curious how people's ideas change as they go on preserving stag's heads. At first, it is everything they shoot, no matter what; and every head must be stuffed. Then they begin to find that expensive; and they take to boiling the heads, keeping only the skull and the horns. Then they begin to improve their collection by weeding out the second and third rate heads, which they give to their friends. And then, in the end, they are quite disappointed with anything short of a royal. I went in to Macleay's a day or two ago, and asked him to push on with that head. I thought Mr. Shortlands would like to see how it looked hung up in the lodge; and I thought you might like to see it too."

"It was very kind of you," she said.

"Has the great hare drive come off?" he asked—and surely he was trying to be as pleasant as he could be. "Oh, I think you said it was to be to-morrow. I should like to have gone with them; but, to tell you the truth, Yolande, I am a little bit ashamed. Your father has been too kind to me, that is the fact. Of course, if we had the forest in our own hands, it would not matter so much; for your father then might have a return invitation to go for a day or two's deer-stalking. But with everything let, you see, I am helpless; and your father's kindness to me has been almost embarrassing. Then there is another thing. My father and aunt are odd people. They live too much in seclusion; they have got out of the way of entertaining friends, because, with the forest and the shooting always let, they could scarcely ask anyone to come and live in such a remote place. It is a pity. Look at the other families in Inverness-shire; look at Lord Lovat, look at Lord Seafield, look at The Mackintosh, and these; they go out into the world; they don't box themselves up in one place. But then we are poor folk, that is one reason, perhaps; and my father has just one mania in his life—to improve the condition of Lynn; and so he has not gone about, perhaps, as others might have done."

Now it sounded well in her ears that this young man should be inclined to make excuses for his father, even when, as she suspected, the domestic relations at the Towers were somewhat strained; and she instantly adopted a more friendly tone towards him.

"Ah," said she, "what a misfortune yesterday! The red shepherd came running in to say that there were some deer up the glen of the Allt Crôm; and, of course, everyone hurried away—my papa and Mr. Shortlands to two of the passes. What a misfortune, there being no one with the beaters. They came upon them, yes, a stag and four hinds, quite calmly standing and nibbling, and away—away—they went up the hill, not going near either of the guns. Was it not sad?"

"Not for the deer."

"And my papa not to have a stag's head to take back as well as Mr. Shortlands!" she said, in great disappointment.

"Oh, but, if you like, he shall have a finer head to take back than any he would be likely to get in half-a-dozen years of those odd chances. I will give him one I shot—with three horns. I have always had a clear understanding about that: anything I shoot is mine—it doesn't belong to the furniture of Lynn Towers. And I will give that head to your father, if you like; it is a very remarkable one, I can assure you."

"That is kind of you," she said. They were on more friendly terms now; she had forgiven him.

When they got to the summit of the hill, they got into the dog-cart; and descended the other side, and drove away through the wooded and rocky country. She seemed pleased to be on better terms with him; and he, on his part, was particularly good-natured and friendly. But when they drew near to Gress she grew a little more thoughtful. She could not quite discard those hints she had received. Then her father's anxious trouble—was that merely caused by the disagreement that had broken out between the Master and his relatives? If that were all, matters would mend, surely. She, at all events, was willing to let time work his healing wonders; she was in no hurry; and certainly her pride was not deeply wounded. She rather liked the Master's excuses for those old people who lived so much out of the world. And she was distinctly glad that now there was no suspicion of any coldness between herself and him.

There was no one visible at Gress; and they drove on without stopping. When they arrived at the bridge, the Master got down to open the swinging iron gate, telling Sandy to keep his seat; and it was not worth his while to get up again.

"Now," said Yolande, brightly, "I hope you will change your mind and come along to-morrow morning to Allt-nam-ba and go with the gentlemen, after all. It is to be a great affair."

"I will see if I can manage it," said he, evasively; and then they bade each other good-by, and she drove on.

But although they had seen no one at Gress, Jack Melville had seen them. He was far up the hillside, seated on some bracken among the rocks; and his elbows were on his knees, and his head resting on his hands. He had gone away up there to be perfectly alone—to think over all that he was to say to Yolande on the next day. It was a terrible task; and he knew it.

He saw them drive by; and his heart had a great pity for this girl.

"The evening is coming over the sky now," he was thinking, as he looked around, "and she has left behind her the last of the light-hearted days of her life."

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## FABULA NARRATUR.

Early next morning—(for he was anxious to get this painful thing over) he walked slowly and thoughtfully up to Allt-nam-ba. He knew she was at home; for the dog-cart had gone by with only Sandy in it. Perhaps she might be indoors—working at the microscope he had lent her, or arranging her plants.

She had seen him come up the strath; she was at the door awaiting him, her face radiant.

"Ah, but why are you so late?" she cried. "They are all away. Shepherds and gillies and all, two hours ago."

"I did not mean to go with them. I have come to have a chat with you, Yolande, if you will let me."

He spoke carelessly; but there was something in his look that she noticed; and when she had preceded him into the little drawing-room, she turned and regarded him.

"What is it? Is it serious?" she said, scanning his face.

Well, he had carefully planned how he would approach the subject; but at this moment all his elaborate designs went clean away from his brain. A far more happy expedient than any he had thought of had that instant occurred to him. He would tell her this story as of someone else.

"It is serious in a way," said he, "for I am troubled about an unfortunate plight that a friend of mine is in. Why should I bother you about it?—but still, you might give me your advice."

"My advice?" she said. "If it would be of any service to you, yes, yes! But how could it be? What experience of the world have I had?"

"It isn't a question of experience of the world; it is a question of human nature mostly," said he. "And this friend of mine is a girl just about your own age. You might tell me what you would do in the same circumstances."

"But I might do something very foolish."

"I only want to know what you would naturally feel inclined to do. That is the question. You could easily tell me that; and I could not find it out for myself—no, not if I were to set all my electric machines going."

"Ah, well, I will listen very patiently, if I am to be the judge," said she. "And I am glad it is not anything worse. I thought when you came in it was something very serious."

He did not wish to be too serious; and, indeed, he managed to tell her the whole story in a fashion so plain, manner-of-fact, and unconcerned that she never for an instant dreamed of its referring to herself. Of course he left out all details and circumstances that might positively have given her a clue; and only described the central situation as between mother and daughter. And Yolande had a great compassion for that poor, debased woman; and some pity, too, for the girl who was kept in ignorance of her mother being alive; and she sat with her hands clasped on her knees, regarding these two imaginary figures, as it were, and too much interested in them to remember that her counsel was being asked concerning them.

"Now, you see, Yolande," he continued, "it appears that one of the results of using those damnable—I beg your pardon—I really beg your pardon—I mean those—those poisonous drugs, is that the will entirely goes. The poor wretches have no command over themselves; they live in a dream; they will promise anything—they will make the most solemn vows of abstinence—and be quite unable to resist the temptation. And the law practically puts no check on the use of these fiendish things; even when the public-houses are closed the chemist's shop is open. Now, Yolande, I have a kind of theory or project with regard to that poor woman—I don't know whether the doctors would approve of it—but it is a fancy I have: let us suppose that that poor wretch of a mother does not quite understand that her daughter has grown up to be a woman—most likely she still regards her as a child—that is a very common thing—at all events, she is not likely to know anything as to what her daughter is like. And suppose that this daughter were to go to her mother and declare herself: do you not think that that would be enough to startle her out of her dream; and do you not think that in the bewilderment of finding their relations reversed—the child grown to be a woman assuming a kind of protection and authority and command over the broken-down creature—she might be got to rely on that help, and encouraged and strengthened by constant care and affection to retrieve herself? Don't you think it is possible? To be startled out of that dream by shame and horror; then the wonder of having that beautiful daughter her champion and protectress; then the continual reward of her companionship: don't you think it is possible?"

"Oh, yes—oh, yes, surely!" said the girl. "Surely you are right!"

"But then, Yolande, I am afraid you don't understand what a terrible business it will be. It will demand the most constant watchfulness; for these drugs are easy to get; and people who use them are very cunning. And it will require a long time—perhaps years—before one could be certain that the woman was saved. Now look at it from the other side. Might not one say, 'That poor woman's life is gone, is done for: why should you destroy this other young life in trying to save a wreck? Why should you destroy one happy human existence in trying to rescue the mere remnant of another human existence that would be worthless and useless even if you succeed? Why should not the girl live her own life in peace and happiness?'"

"But that is not what you would say; that is not what you think," she said, confidently. "And do you ask what the girl would think?—for I can tell you that. Oh, yes, I can tell you—she would despise anyone who offered her such a choice!"

"But she would be in ignorance, Yolande; she would know nothing about it."

"She ought not to be in ignorance, then! Why do they not tell her? Why not ask herself what she will do? Ah, and all this time the poor woman left to herself—it was not right—it was not just!"

"But she has not been left to herself, Yolande. Everything has been tried—everything but this. And that is why I have come to ask you what you think a girl in that position would naturally do. What would she do if she were told?"

"There cannot be a doubt," she exclaimed. "Oh, there cannot be a doubt! You—I know what your feeling is—what your opinion is. And yet you hesitate? Why? Go; and you will see what her answer will be!"

"Do you mean to say, Yolande," he said, deliberately, and regarding her at the same time, "that you have no doubt whatever? You say I am to go and ask this young girl to sacrifice her life—or it may be only a part, but that the best part, of her life—on this chance of rescuing a poor broken-down creature?"

"Her mother," said Yolande.

"What will she think of me, I wonder," he said, absently. The answer was decisive.

"If she is the girl that you say, oh, I know how she will be grateful to you. She will bless you. She will look on you as the best and dearest of her friends, who had courage when the others were afraid, who had faith in her."



"Yolande," said he, almost solemnly, "you have decided for yourself."

"I?" she said, in amazement.

"Your mother is alive."

She uttered a sharp cry—of pain, it seemed.

"My mother—my mother—like that!"

For a time this agony of shame and horror deprived her of all power of utterance; the blow had fallen heavily. Her most cherished and beautiful ideals lay broken at her feet; in their place was this stern and ghastly picture that he had placed before her mental eyes. He had not softened down any of the details; it was necessary that she should know the truth. And she had been so much interested in the story, as he patiently put it before her, that now she had but little difficulty—alas! she had no difficulty at all—in placing herself in the position of that imaginary daughter, and realising what she had to face.

He waited. He had faith in her courage; but he would give her time. This was a sudden thing to happen to a girl of nineteen.

"Well," she said, at length, in a low voice, "I will go."

Her hands were tightly clenched together; but she showed no symptom of faltering. Presently she said, in the same steady, constrained way—

"I will go at once. Does papa know you were coming here to-day to tell me?"

"Yes. He could not do it himself, Yolande. He has suffered fearfully during these long years in order to hide this from you; he thought it would only pain you to know—that you could do no good."

"What induced him to change his mind?"

He was embarrassed; he had not expected the question. She glanced at his face.

"Was that the objection at Lynn Towers?" she said, calmly.

"No, Yolande, no; it was not. I dare say Lord Lynn does not quite approve of your father's politics; but that has nothing to do with you."

"Then it was your idea that I should be told?"

"Well," said he, uneasily, "possibly your father imagined that Archie Leslie might not like—might think he had been unfairly treated if he were not told—and then, I was his friend, don't you see, and they mentioned the matter to me—and—and—being an outsider, I was reluctant to interfere at first—but then, when they spoke of telling you, I said to myself that I knew, or I fancied I knew, what a girl like Yolande Winterbourne would be sure to do in such circumstances—and so I thought I would venture the suggestion to them, and—and, if it turned out to be so, then I might be of some little help to you."

That was cleverly done; he had not told her it was the Master of Lynn who had insisted on that disclosure.

And now she was gathering her courage to her; though still she maintained a curious sort of constrained reserve, as though she were keeping a tight hold over her feelings.

"I suppose," she said, slowly, "it is your idea I should go there—alone?"

"If you are not afraid, Yolande, if you are not afraid!" he said, anxiously.

"I am not afraid."

"Don't you see, Yolande," he said eagerly, "if you go accompanied by a stranger, she may think it is a solicitor—people in that weak mental state are usually suspicious; and if you go with your father, she would probably only consider it a repetition of former interviews, that came to nothing. No; it is the sudden appearance of her daughter that will startle her into consciousness of what she is. Then don't mind those people she is with. Don't be afraid of them. They dare not detain her. You will have a policeman waiting outside; and your maid will go into the house with you, and wait in the passage. You will have to assume authority. Your mother may be a bit dazed, poor woman; you must take her with you; let no one interfere. Now, do you think you have nerve for that—all by yourself?"

"Oh, yes, I think so," she said, calmly. "But I must begin at the beginning. I cannot leave the lodge without putting some one in charge."

"I will send up Mrs. Bell—she will be delighted."

"Ah, will you?" she said with a quick glance of gratitude breaking through her forced composure. "If only she would be so kind as to do that! She knows everything that is wanted."

"Don't trouble yourself about that for a moment," he said. "Mrs. Bell will be delighted—there is nothing she would not do for you."

"Then I must take away my things with me; perhaps I shall not see Allt-nam-ba again; my life will be altered now. Where do I go when I reach London?"

"I should say the hotel your father and you were at, once or twice, in Albemarle-street. But are you sure, Yolande, you would rather not have some one go with you to London, and see you to your quarters in the hotel? Why, I would myself—with pleasure; for my assistant Dalrymple gets on very well in the school now. Or Mr. Shortlands—he is going south soon, is he not? I would not ask your father; it would be too painful for him."

"No," she said, "I do not want anyone. Jane and I will do very well. Besides, I could not wait for Mr. Shortlands. I am going at once."

"At once! Surely you will take time to consider!"

"I am going to-morrow," she said, "if Mrs. Bell will be so kind as to come and take my place."

"Don't be so precipitate, Yolande," he said, with some anxiety. "I have put all this before you for your consideration; and I should feel I was burdened with a terrible responsibility if you were to do anything you might afterwards regret. Will you consult Mr. Shortlands?"

She shook her head.

"Will you take a week to think over it?"

"No; why?" she said, simply. "Did I not consider when you were telling me the story of this imaginary girl? Had I any doubt? No. I knew what she would decide. I know what I have decided. What use is there in delay? Ah, if there is to be the good come out of it that you have imagined for me, should I not haste? When one is perishing, you do not think twice if you can hold out your hand. Do you think that I regret—that I am sorry to leave a little comfort behind—that I am afraid to take a little trouble? Surely you do not think that of me. Why I am anxious to go now is to see at once what can be done; to know the worst or the best; to try. And now—I shall not be speaking to my papa about it; that would only give pain—will you tell me what I should do, in all the small particulars? I am not likely to forget."

That he could do easily; for he had thought enough over the matter. He gave her the most minute instructions; guarding against this or that possibility; and she listened dutifully and attentively, with scarcely the interruption of a question. Then, at length, he rose to say good-by; and she rose too. He did not notice that, as she did so, her lips quivered for the briefest second.

He hesitated.

"If you are going to-morrow, Yolande," said he, "I will

see you as you pass. I will look out for you. I should like to say good-by to you; it may be for a long time."

"It may for always," she said, with her eyes cast down; "perhaps I shall never be back here again."

"And I am sending you away into all this trouble and grief. How can I help knowing that it is I who am doing it? And perhaps, day after day, and night after night, I shall be trying to justify myself—when I am thinking over it, and wondering where you are; and perhaps I shall not succeed very well."

"But it is I who justify you—that is enough," she said, in a low voice. "Did I not decide for myself? And I know that in your heart you think I am doing right; and if you are afraid for me—well, that is only kindness—such as that you have always shown to me."

Here she stopped; and he did not see that her hands were clenched firm, as she stood there opposite him, with her eyes cast down.

"And whatever happens, Yolande—you may be in pain and grief—and perhaps all you may endure may only end in bitter disappointment—well, I hope you will not imagine that I came to you with my proposal unthinkingly. I have thought over it night and day. I did not come to you offhand."

"Ah, then," she said, quickly, "and you think it is necessary to justify yourself—you, to me, as if I did not know you as well as I know myself! Do you think I do not know you and understand you—because I am only a girl?" Her forced composure was breaking down altogether; she was trembling somewhat; and now there were tears running down her cheeks, despite herself; though she regarded him bravely, as if she would not acknowledge that. "And you asked me what the girl you spoke of would think of the man who came to her and showed her what she should do? Did I not answer? I said she would know then that he was the one who had faith in her; that she would give him her gratitude; that she would know who was her best and truest friend. And now, just as you and I are about to say good-by, perhaps for ever, you think it is necessary for you to justify yourself to me—you, my best friend—my more than friend."

And then—ah, who can tell how such things happen, or which is to bear the blame?—his arms were round her trembling figure, and she was sobbing violently on his breast. And what was this wild thing she said in the bewilderment of her grief—"Oh, why, why was my life given away before I ever saw you?"

"Yolande," said he, with his face very pale, "I am going to say something; for this is our last meeting. What can a few words matter—my darling!—if we are never to see each other again? I love you. I shall love you while I have life. Why should I not say it, for this once? I blinded myself; I tried to think it friendship—friendship, and the world was just filled with light whenever I saw you! It is our last meeting; you will let me say this for once—how can it harm you?"

She shrank out of his embrace; she sank down on the couch there; and turned away her head and hid her face in her hands.

"Go, go!" she murmured. "What have I done? For pity's sake go—and forget! Forget!"

He knelt down by the side of the couch; and he was paler than ever now.

"Yolande, it is for you to forget—and forgive. I have been a traitor to my friend; I have been a traitor to you. You shall never see me again. God bless you!—and good-by!"

He kissed her hair; and rose; and got himself out of the house. As he went down that wide strath—his eyes fixed on nothing, like one demented; and his mind whirling this way and that amid clouds of remorse and reproach and immeasurable pity—it seemed to him that he felt on his brow the weight of the brand of Cain.

(To be continued.)

## MUSICIANS OF THE SOUDAN AT CAIRO.

The scene in an Arab coffee-house at Old Cairo, or Mas-el-Atikah, as this suburb of the metropolitan city is called by the Egyptians, does not require much explanation. The Arabs, like most of the Oriental nations, are passionately fond of music; and some of the favourite performers in the streets and the courtyards of large houses are natives of the Soudan, whose wild, sweet, irregular strains of melody, produced by the aid of a rudely-constructed lyre with five strings, and a flute or whistle made of reed, accompanied by the beating of a drum, are not unpleasing even to a cultivated ear. The instruments used by other musicians in Egypt, more especially to give animation to the exhibition of dancing-girls, are of a somewhat different make, including the "rabab" or two-stringed violin, which has a very small cavity for sound, requiring to be scraped hard with the bow to give out anything like a tone; while the "nay" or reed flute, and the "darabooka," which is a tambourine or drum beaten with the fingers, are commonly employed. Many of the performers sing what are supposed to be extempore ditties, but those who understand the language report that these songs are full of lascivious and indecent jokes. They are attended with a good deal of action, gesticulation, and grimace, which seem to afford much amusement to the Arabs and low-class Egyptians; but few European spectators would care to watch them more than a few minutes.

## HIS HOBBY.

The amateur of orchids is an innocent and amiable enthusiast, who loves the floral beauties of nature all the better for his diligence in the gentle arts of horticulture, and in the study of botanical science. For an elderly gentleman of retired leisure, possessing a suitable conservatory, with all the needful appliances, adjacent to his rural or suburban residence, this pursuit is a commendable pastime, likely to make him happy, and presenting sufficient mild interest to engage the mind agreeably when he has done with the graver cares of business, and reposes on secure investments for the remainder of his respectable life. "His hobby," as many of his friends will say, is worthy of a man of quiet and refined tastes and of cultivated intelligence, who is averse to social display and to competition for worldly honours, but who is not reluctant to win a prize at some local exhibition for success in producing a novelty of colour, by sagacious crossings of breed and cunning modes of treatment, among the artificial varieties of bloom in his favourite species of plant. Few of us have failed to enjoy the acquaintance of such a connoisseur and practical experimentalist, and acquiesce in his frequent bidding to inspect the flourishing collection which he tends with such vigilant care. It is pleasant to see him, as in our Artist's drawing, lift the pot containing a delicate infant of a plant which has just emerged from the rich mould, and which peeps modestly forth, promising in due time to reward his solicitude and gratify his gentle ambition.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have issued "Middle England" (Plantagenets-Tudors), being the third of their series of "History Readers."

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1879), with a codicil (dated Oct. 16, 1882), of Mr. George Brightwen, late of The Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex, and of No. 8, Finch-lane, discount agent, bill broker and money dealer, who died on Feb. 15 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by John Shelly, the nephew, Robert Harry Inglis Palgrave, Philip Edward Sewell, and Thomas Aggs, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £177,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Brightwen, £5000, and all his household furniture, pictures, plate, jewellery, effects, horses, carriages, and outdoor stock; and legacies to his executors, partners, the clerks who have been five years in his service at his death, and to his domestic servants, including his coachman, butler, and head gardener, who have been three years in his service at his death. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life. At her death he gives considerable legacies to sisters, nephews, and other relatives and friends, and makes the following charitable bequests—viz., £10,000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London City Mission, and the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, No. 11, Hunter-street;—and £1000 each to the Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society, No. 4, Trafalgar-square; the Naval and Military Bible Society, No. 32, Sackville-street; the Bible Translation Society, No. 19, Castle-street, Holborn; the Book Society, No. 28, Paternoster-row; the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Mercers-street, Shadwell; the British Syrian Schools, No. 11, Buckingham-street, Strand; the Christian Book Society, No. 11, Adam-street, Adelphi; the Christian Colportage Association for England, No. 37, Farringdon-street; the Christian Community, London-street, Bethnal-green; the Church Association, No. 14, Buckingham-street; the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, No. 56, Haymarket; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Country Town Mission Society, No. 11, Red Lion-square; the Cripples' Nursery for Boys and Girls, No. 14, Old Quebec-street; the Evangelical Continental Society, Blomfield-street, London-wall; the Evangelical Society, No. 21, Surrey-street, Strand; the Female Aid Society, No. 11, Powis-place, Great Ormond-street; the Female Mission to the Fallen Women of London, No. 435, West Strand; the Female Orphan House, No. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside; Field-lane Institution, Little Saffron-hill; Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone; the Home for the Aged Poor, Notting-hill; the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, No. 136, Leadenhall-street; the Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics; the London Aged Christian Society, Sackville-street; the London Missionary Society; the Midnight Meeting Movement, 8a, Red Lion-square; the Prison Mission, Nine Elms House, Wandsworth; the Religious Tract Society; the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children, No. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside; the Missions to Seamen, No. 11, Buckingham-street, Strand; the South American Missionary Society, No. 11, Serjeant's-inn; the Spanish and Portuguese Church Mission, No. 8, Adam-street, Adelphi; the Thames Church Mission, No. 31, New Bridge-street; the Christian Workers' Mission for restraining thieves, No. 105, George-street, Camberwell; the Trinitarian Bible Society, No. 96, Newgate-street; the Turkish Missions Aid Society, No. 18, Adam-street, Adelphi; the Waldensian Church Mission, Pall-mall; the Wesleyan Home Mission, Centenary Hall; and the Wesleyan Methodists' Missionary Society, No. 17, Bishopsgate-within. The ultimate residue is to be divided between testator's three nephews, John Shelly, Arthur Shelly, and Percy Shelly.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1860), with a codicil (dated Jan. 5, 1867), of Miss Elizabeth Hunt, formerly of Montague-street, Russell-square, but late of No. 4, Spanish-place, Marylebone, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Jackson Hunt, the nephew, the executor named in the codicil, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £37,000. The testatrix leaves £4000 to her brother Thomas Hunt; £4000 upon trust for her niece Mrs. Frances Georgiana Kelly; certain real estate in the county of Essex between her nephew Jackson Hunt and her niece Catherine Corsellis Hunt; and numerous other legacies, pecuniary and specific. As to the residue of her property, she gives one half to her said brother, and the other half between her said nephew and her niece Miss C. C. Hunt.

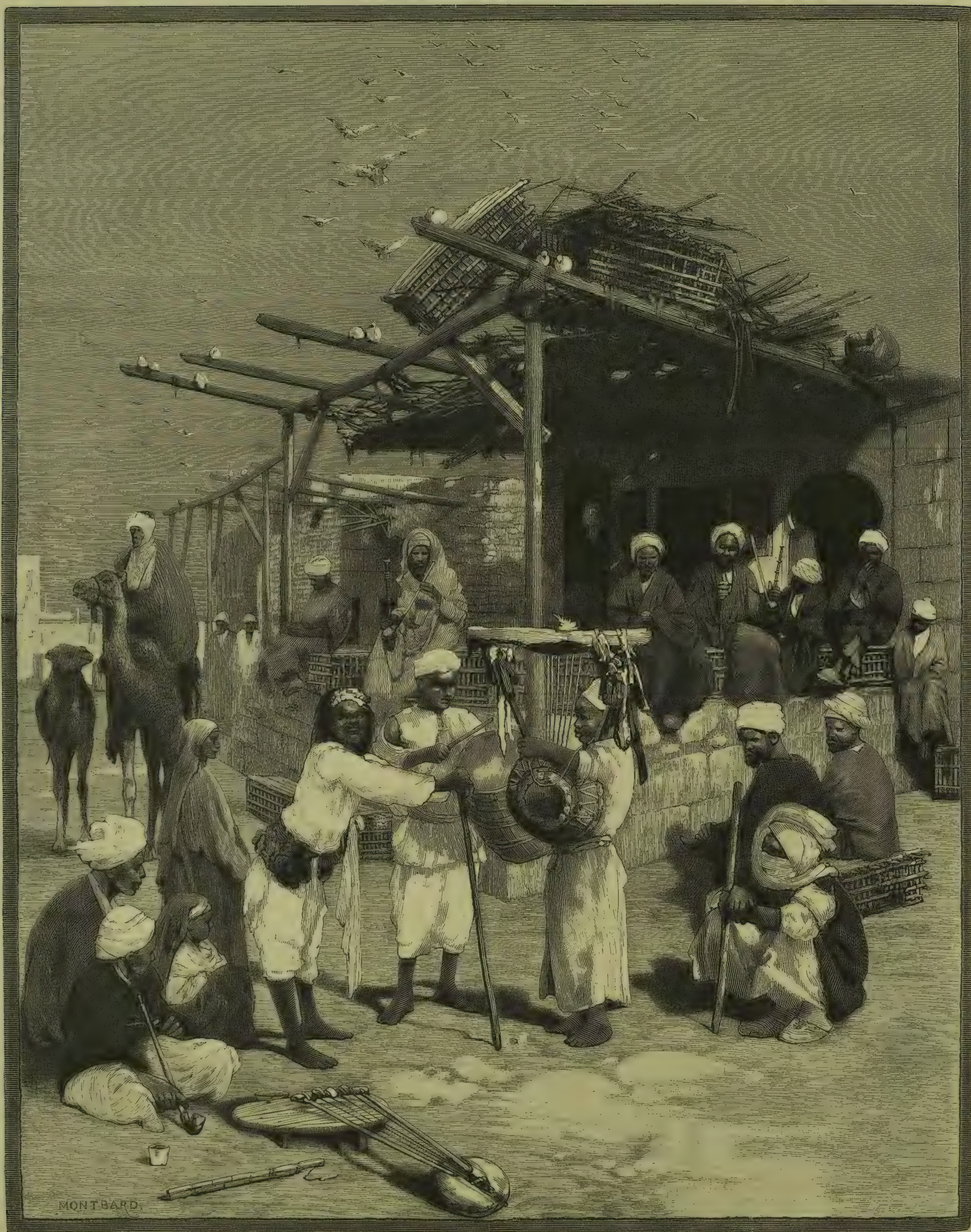
The will (dated Aug. 12, 1873) of Mr. Moses Browne, late of Camden House, Cambridge, who died on Feb. 4 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Clement James Drage, and the Rev. John Carter Browne, Horace James Browne, and Leonard Drage Browne, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Knell Browne, pecuniary legacies amounting to £130, his household furniture and effects, a leasehold house, and an annuity of £400 for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again; to his son John Carter £500; and a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his five children, John Carter, Horace James, Leonard Drage, Julia Elizabeth, and Emily Jane.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1882) of Mrs. Eliza Fletcher, formerly of Birmingham, and late of Folkestone, who died on Feb. 12 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by George Ernest Mary Fletcher, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies to children, and to her companion; also £500 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham at the time of her death. All her real estate and the residue of the personality she gives to her said son.

The will (dated July 22, 1882) of Colonel William Assheton Cross, J.P., D.L., late of Red Scar, Grimsargh, Lancashire, who died on Jan. 25 last, has been proved at the Lancaster district registry by the Rev. John Edward Cross and the Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G.O.B., the brothers, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £14,000. The testator appoints certain moneys in settlement between his seven younger children, and he bequeaths them £2000 each. The residue of the personal estate he gives to his eldest son, William, and he settles upon him all his real estate.

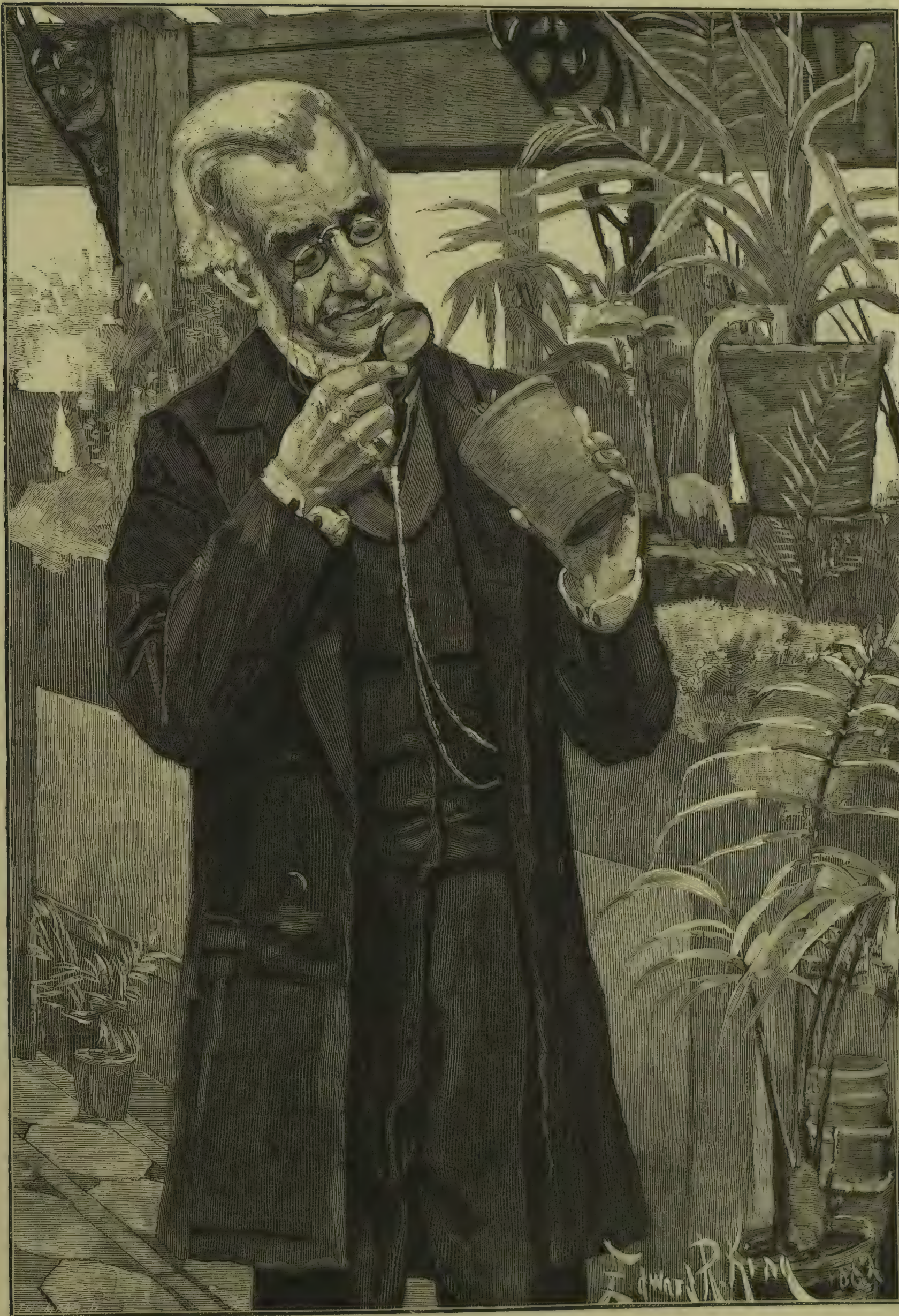
The will (dated July 30, 1857), with five codicils (dated Jan. 1, 1861; March 15, 1870; June 30, 1876; and March 9 and 11, 1880), of Mr. Ralph Merriack Leeke, late of Longford Hall, Salop, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mr. Henry George Allen, Q.C., and the Earl of Portsmouth, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £14,000. The testator devises the Adney estate in such manner that it will pass with the Longford estate, already settled by deed, and under which settlement his eldest son, Ralph, is the first tenant for life in remainder; and he makes all his oil paintings and silver plate heirlooms to pass with the estates; his house at Tunbridge Wells is to be sold, and the proceeds, together with the residue of the personalty, held upon trust for his wife, Lady Hester Urania Leeke, for life, and then for his children, as she shall appoint; a sum of £5000 is charged upon the real estate in favour of his daughters, as his wife shall appoint. The residue of his real estate he gives to his son living at his death who shall first have attained twenty-one.





MUSICIANS OF THE SOUDAN PERFORMING AT AN ARAB COFFEE-HOUSE IN OLD CAIRO.





HIS HOBBY.



OBITUARY.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

The Right Hon. James, Lord Talbot



died recently, at Madeira. He was born Nov. 22, 1805, the eldest son of James, third Lord, by Anne Sarah, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Mr. Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech House, Somerset, and was grandson of Colonel Richard Talbot, of Malahide Castle, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of James O'Reilly, of Ballinlough, county Westmeath, which lady was created Baroness Talbot, of Malahide, in 1831. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Senior Optime in Mathematics and First Class in the Classical Tripos. His Lordship married, Aug. 9, 1842, Maria Margareta, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Murray, of Simprim, county Forfar, and by her (who died Aug. 9, 1873) leaves three surviving sons and two daughters. Lord Talbot's death will be widely deplored. He was an ardent lover of archæology, and devoted much of his time to antiquarian and literary pursuits. His grand historic Castle of Malahide (for more than 700 years in his family) gave a welcome at all times to visitors and learned bodies, and its noble and kind-hearted Lord was always foremost in every enterprise that tended to the advancement of science and knowledge. He sat from 1832 to 1835 as M.P. for Athlone; and was for a period President of the Royal Irish Academy, President of the Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society. He succeeded his father Dec. 20, 1850; and from 1863 to 1866 was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. The present Lord Talbot de Malahide, lately in the 9th Lancers, was born Feb. 28, 1846; and married, June 26, 1873, Emily Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir James Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, by whom he has one son, James Boswell, born in 1874.

SIR C. RUSSELL, BART.

Sir Charles Russell, third Baronet, of Swallowfield, Berks, V.C., died at his seat near Reading on the 13th inst. He was born June 22, 1826, the second son of Sir Henry Russell, second Baronet, by Marie-Clotilde, his second wife, daughter of Benoit Mottet de la Fontaine, Seigneur de la Motte et de la Fontaine in Picardy, and was educated at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1847, and served with distinction in the Crimea, 1854-5, receiving a medal with four clasps, the Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, and the Turkish war medal. From 1865 to 1868 he represented Berks, and from 1874 the City of Westminster, in the Conservative interest. Broken health caused his retirement from Parliament in 1881. Sir Charles was J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire, and Colonel 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. He succeeded his father April 19, 1852, and is himself succeeded by his brother, now Sir George Russell, fourth Baronet, of Swallowfield, born in 1828, who is married to Constance Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Arthur Lennox, and has issue.

HON. SIR H. H. CLIFFORD.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died at Ugbrook Park, near Chudleigh, on the 12th inst., was born Sept. 12, 1826, the third son of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, by Mary Lucy, his wife, only daughter of Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Weld, of Lutworth. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1846, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1877. During the intervening period, his services were very distinguished. He was at the Battle of Boom Plaats in 1848, in the Kaffir War 1852-3, in the Crimea 1854-5, in the Chinese expedition of 1857, and in the Zulu War 1879-80. From 1865 to 1868 he acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, Deputy Quartermaster-General 1868 to 1872, and Assistant Adjutant-General 1873 to 1875. He commanded the troops in the Eastern District in 1882, was a Commissioner of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The Victoria Cross was won by him at Inkerman, besides the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie for the Crimean War. He married, March 21, 1857, Josephine Elizabeth, only child of Mr. Joseph Anstice, of Madeley Wood, Shropshire, and leaves several children.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir John Bell William Mansel, Bart., on the 14th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Sir Philip Rose, Bart., on the 17th inst. His memoir will appear next week.

Mr. Alexander Montgomery Jones, M.A., heir-presumptive to the viscountcy of Ranelagh, at Cheltenham, aged seventy. The title has now no heir left.

Mr. Thomas Turner, a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, and formerly treasurer of Guy's Hospital, at Hilliers, Petworth, on 9th inst., aged seventy-eight.

Colonel Amelius Beauclerk Fyres, R.E., Surveyor-General of Ceylon, at Bath, on the 5th inst., aged fifty-three: son of the late Major-General Thomas Fyres, R.E., by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Clifton.

Lady Louisa Finch-Hatton, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch-Hatton (brother of the ninth Earl of Winchelsea), and daughter of Louisa, Countess of Mansfield, by her second husband, the Hon. R. F. Grey, on the 11th inst., aged eighty-three.

Mr. Archibald Alexander, of Boydstone, Ayrshire, J.P., late of the 4th Hussars, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, aged seventy-one; son of the late Major Alexander Alexander, of Boydstone, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Angus MacAlester, of the Loupe Chief of Clan Allaster.

Mr. Joseph Addison M'Leod, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, at his residence, Leinster-gardens, on the 14th inst., after a short illness. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, and was created a Queen's Counsel in January of last year.

General John Guise Rogers Aplin, Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie, died on the 10th inst., at 10, Edith-road, West Kensington, aged sixty-three. He entered the Army in 1837, and served with the 28th Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign, participating in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

B L (Berlin).—Accept our cordial thanks for the copy of the games played in the Leipzig and Berlin tournaments.

C W W (Torquay).—We shall hope the stoppage of your series of chess articles is only temporary.

W B (Stratford).—The amended version of your problem shall be examined.

H J L (Paris).—We have no definite information on the subject in the case of either competition. We believe most of the English amateurs have entered, or will enter, the lists of the minor tourney.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2028 received from John Flaxman (Warrnambool, Victoria); of Nos. 2038 and 2039 from Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); of No. 2039 from Fred E. Gibbons and George Price (Tiffin); of No. 2040 from W. L.; of No. 2041 from G. S. Cox, D. W. Kell, R. L. Southwell, H. Blacklock, H. Wandell, F. Ferris, Joseph Ainsworth, B. R. Wood, S. Bullen, A. M. Porter, H. H. Noyes, M. Tipping, Harry Springthorpe, R. Robinson, R. H. Brooks, Cant, J. Harrison, and Frank Thorpe.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2042 received from H. B., R. H. Brooks, R. Ingersoll, Ben Nevis, M. O'Halloran, L. Falcon (Antwerp), A. W. Scrutton, Henry Frau (Lyons), Shadforth, E. Casella (Paris), W. Hillier, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A. Wigmore, H. Lucas, S. Bullen, W. S. Calvert, R. Gray, H. Blacklock, S. Lowndes, R. T. Kemp, John Pendred, R. C. King, Aaron Harper, Gyp, E. Joudon, B. R. Wood, G. S. Oldfield, W. Dewse, L. Wyman, H. Wardell, F. G. Parsloe, N. H. Mullen, Thomas Waters, Otto Fulder (Ghent), A. Karberg (Hamburg), C. W. Milson, J. G. Anstee, N. S. Harris, T. H. Holdron, L. L. Greenaway, Richard Hensman, Jupiter Junior, B. H. C. Sellsbury, A. Lauder, G. Fosbrooke, R. Tweddell, G. L. Mayne, Cant, and E. Featherstone.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF MR. GRAVES' PROBLEM received from A. R. Street, Hereward, and Irene (Brussels).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2041.

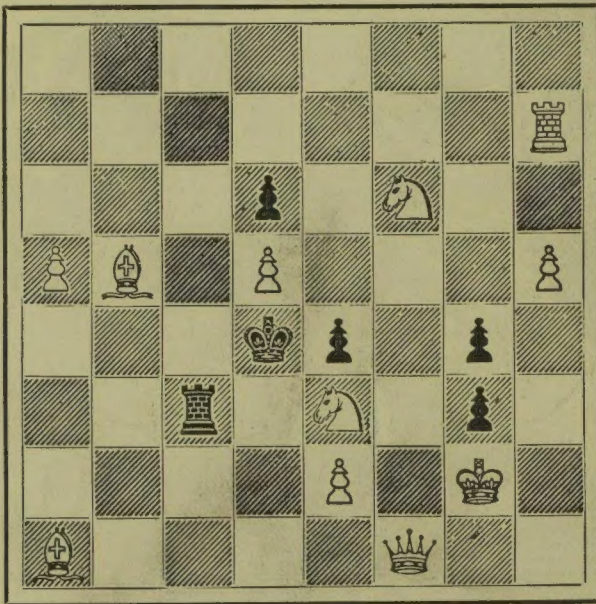
- WHITE. 1. B to Q 6th 2. B to Q 4th 3. Kt mates.
- BLACK. Q B takes B\* Any move

\* If Black play 1. B to K 4th, White continues with 2. B to Q 7th (ch) and 3. R takes B mate.

PROBLEM No. 2044.

By W. FINLAYSON (Stuttgart).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Deciding Game in the Match between Messrs. KNIGHT and COHEN for the trophy of the Working Men's Institute Union. (French Game.)

- |                    |  |                  |                                    |
|--------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. K.)     | BLACK (Mr. C.)   | WHITE (Mr. K.)   | BLACK (Mr. C.)                     |
| 1. P to K 4th      | P to K 3rd   | 15. Kt to B 5th  | Kt to B 5th                        |
| 2. P to Q 4th      | P to Q 4th   | 16. B takes Kt   | P takes B                          |
| 3. P takes P       | P takes P  | 17. K R to Kt sq | Kt to Q 4th                        |
| 4. B to Q 3rd      | B to Q 3rd   | 18. Kt takes Kt  | B takes Kt                         |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3rd   | B to K 3rd   |                  |                                    |
| 6. B to K 3rd      | Kt to K B 3rd  |                  |                                    |
| 7. Q to Q 2nd      | Castles  |                  |                                    |
|                    | Better to have played the Q Kt. Castling in this position is premature, not to say dangerous.                              | 19. Q to B 2nd   | P to B 6th                         |
| 8. P to K R 3rd    | Q Kt to Q 2nd  | 20. P to Kt 3rd  |                                    |
| 9. Kt to K B 3rd   | P to Q B 3rd   |                  |                                    |
| 10. Castles (Q R)  | P to Q R 4th   |                  |                                    |
|                    | This looks inconsequential at the present stage of the game, but later on it proves extremely useful.                      | 21. Kt to K 5th  | P takes P                          |
| 11. P to K Kt 4th  | Kt to K sq   | 22. B P takes P  | B takes P                          |
| 12. Kt to K Kt 5th | K Kt to B 3rd  |                  |                                    |
| 13. P to B 4th     | P to K 3rd   |                  |                                    |
|                    | He should have played the Q Kt to Kt 3rd, preparing for the retreat of the Bishop, should the Pawn be advanced to K B 5th. | 23. P takes B    | R to R 8th (ch)                    |
| 14. Kt to B 3rd    | Kt to Kt 3rd   | 24. K to B 2nd   | R to R 7th (ch)                    |
| 15. Q to Kt 2nd    |  | 25. K takes P    | R takes Q                          |
|                    | White misses his chance here. 15. P to B 5th would have given him a winning game.  | 26. B takes R    | Q to R 4th (ch)                    |
|                    |  | 27. K to Q 3rd   | Q to Kt 4th (ch)                   |
|                    |  | 28. K to B 2nd   | R to R square, and White resigned. |

At the request of several correspondents, we reprint from the *Turf, Field, and Farm* the game of chess with living pieces played at Brooklyn on the 10th ult. between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Delmar. As the game was probably concerted at private rehearsals it calls for no comment.

(Centre Gambit.)

- |                    |                  |                           |                |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Captain M.) | BLACK (Mr. D.)   | WHITE (Captain M.)        | BLACK (Mr. D.) |
| 1. P to K 4th      | P to K 4th       | 14. P to K Kt 4th         | Q takes P      |
| 2. P to Q 4th      | P takes P        | 15. R to Kt sq            | Q takes Kt     |
| 3. Q takes P       | Kt to Q B 3rd    | 16. B to Kt 2nd           | Q to R 4th     |
| 4. Q to K 3rd      | B to Kt 5th (ch) | 17. B to K B 3rd          | Q takes B      |
| 5. B to Q 2nd      | Q to B 3rd       | 18. R to Q 3rd            | Q to B 5th     |
| 6. Kt to Q B 3rd   | Kt to Q 5th      | 19. Q takes B             | Kt takes Q     |
| 7. Castles         | Kt to K 2nd      | 20. R takes P (ch)        | K to R sq      |
| 8. Kt to Q 5th     | Kt takes Kt      | 21. R takes B P (dis. ch) | K to Kt sq     |
| 9. P takes Kt (ch) | B to K 2nd       |                           |                |
| 10. B to Q B 3rd   | Kt to K B 4th    | 22. R to Kt 7th (ch)      | K to R sq      |
| 11. Q to K sq      | Q to Kt 4th (ch) | 23. R to B 7th (dis. ch)  | K to Kt sq     |
| 12. K to Kt sq     | Castles          |                           |                |
| 13. Kt to K B 3rd  | Q to R 4th       |                           |                |

Abandoned as drawn by perpetual check.

Mr. Morgan, 555, Caledonian-road, announces a re-issue of the *Chess-players' Chronicle* from the beginning of next month. Special attention is promised to the details of the International tournament, to be opened in London on the 26th inst.

We have been favoured with copies of a humorous paper published at Prague under the title of *Palecek*, containing a series of very excellent chess articles. The paper is specially strong in problems, and we have pleasure in quoting the following from its pages:—

White: K at K R 4th, Q at Q Kt 7th, R at Q B 8th, Kt at Q B 4th, B at K R 3rd, Pawns at Q 6th and K R 7th. (Seven pieces.)

Black: K at K 3rd, R at K B 4th, Kt at K Kt 6th, B at K Kt 2nd; Pawns at Q 2nd, K B 3rd, K R 3rd and 4th. (Eight pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

It appears we were mistaken in announcing last week that the Chess performances with living pieces were to be played at the Albert Hall. The place is the building lately known as Heng er's Circus, Argyll-street, and the dates are the 7th, 8th, and 9th of May next. As the proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to a most deserving charity, the West-End Hospital, Welbeck-street, we are glad to learn that the Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince and Princess Christian have given their special patronage to the occasion, and that the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention to attend the opening performance, should more important engagements not prevent his doing so. The pieces will be represented by non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Brigade, the games will be prepared by eminent players, and the movements will be directed by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Guards, known as a skilful chessplayer.

It will interest the chess world to learn that all the late Mr. Boden's paintings, as well as his unique collection of the works of other artists, will be sold by private auction at Messrs. Foster's, 54, Pall-mall, on the 26th inst.

Captain Mackenzie from New York, and Mr. Sellman from Baltimore, have arrived in London, with the intention of entering the lists of the great International tournament, the proceedings in which will be opened on Thursday next, the 26th inst., at the Criterion Restaurant.

"PHOEBE."

"Phoebe!"—the charming name, linked to a thousand poetic memories. Why is it so much disused? One would think that in the country at least it would be a general favourite. But if farmers have their daughters taught the piano, notwithstanding the agricultural depression, as some maintain, they seem to be uninfluenced by the poetic associations that ruled, if unconsciously, of yore. But why should not the name be adopted into aristocratic usage? It would be as proudly-humble a patronymic as many of the Saxon Christian names which have been in vogue of late. At all events, however, the name is most appropriate to the rustic yet refined maiden that Mrs. Allingham has depicted in the charming drawing we have engraved from the exhibition of the Royal Water-Colour Society. To call her a rustic belle would be hardly an apt designation. Beautiful she is no doubt; but she is a rustic violet, nestling, as it were, beneath the shade of her sun-bonnet; and sweet as the rose-bud she wears in her bosom. A touch of pathos is in her downcast eyes and serious mouth, which may convey romantic suggestions; but we must leave our readers to spin the gossamer threads of fancy at their own sweet will.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

We present this week a General View of the extensive buildings and courts at South Kensington, prepared for the Great International Exhibition of Fisheries and various matters connected therewith, to be opened on Saturday, May 12, by her Majesty the Queen in person. Exhibitions of a similar kind have been successfully held at Berlin, Norwich, Tynemouth, and Edinburgh. It is our intention to give an ample and varied series of illustrations of this important London Exhibition. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is its President; and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Albany, and Cambridge, and Prince Christian, head the list of Vice-Presidents, which contains the names of the most eminent men in the kingdom, including the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other members of the Government.

The Exhibition Buildings stand upon twenty-three acres of ground in the Horticultural Gardens—the most favourable locality in London for such an exhibition—within five minutes' walk of a Metropolitan District railway-station. In the open spaces in the Gardens there will be large tanks, containing various descriptions of live fish, sea and fresh water; life-saving apparatus, fountains, full-size fishing-boats and life-boats, and even fish markets. In the covered space, extending to considerably over 300,000 square feet, will be exhibited, in sixty-one divisions, everything connected with sea and fresh water fishing, the economic condition of fishermen, the preparation, preservation, and utilisation of fish culture, the natural history of fish, and the history and literature of fishing, fish laws, and fish commerce.

Among the British Exhibitors, who number about 1000, will be the principal Angling Societies of London and the country. The exhibition of stuffed fish will be the finest and most extensive ever brought together. By the co-operation of the Royal Zoological Society, a collection of live animals and birds destructive to fish will be exhibited, in addition to which the principal taxidermists will send examples of such fish destroyers. There will also be a gallery of oil and water-colour paintings of fish, which promises to be a special feature of the exhibition. A fish market will be held daily for the sale of fresh fish, at prices which have hitherto been unknown, at least in the western suburbs; and there will also be exhibited the finest samples which can be procured of all kinds of fish—smoked, dried, tinned, cured, and otherwise prepared for food. In connection with the cheap fish supply, the National Training School for Cookery will organise on an extensive scale, with the co-operation of the Fishmongers' Company, a dining-room department, where such fish as skate, ling, haddock, and herring will be cooked and sold at prices within the reach of the humblest. Lectures and demonstrations will be delivered daily, in a theatre erected for the purpose, upon the methods of preparing the cheaper kinds of fish for the table. These and similar arrangements for cheapening the fish supply of the metropolis, and for directing attention to the cheaper kinds of fish and how best to cook them, are receiving the earnest attention of the Executive Committee, and cannot fail to attract large numbers of visitors.

The designs for the Exhibition buildings, the general plan of which is shown in our Bird's-eye View, do great credit to the ability and judgment of General Scott, C.B., Secretary to the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, to whose suggestions they are due; and also to Mr. Wilson Bannison, surveyor to the Royal Agricultural Society, under whose immediate supervision the important works have been carried on. It will be observed that the whole arrangement consists of detached blocks of buildings placed about the gardens and connected one with another by covered ways. These blocks are seven in number, varying in size, the medium being 430 ft. long by 50 ft. broad, and 35 ft. high, top lighted, and with arched roofs similar to the structures used at the Exhibition of 1862. In addition to the space thus provided, the previously existing permanent buildings have been utilised as far as possible, the total area being thus brought up to 220,300 square feet. The principal entrance is from the Exhibition-road, the existing entrance to the Horticultural Gardens; and the removal of the temporary panels now in the board-room allows of an uninterrupted passage directly into one of the new main buildings in the ante-garden. From this a covered way on the right leads into another main intersecting building, the two being connected, which is also the case with the remainder. The sides of these buildings are left open, so that the promenades may not in any way be interfered with, and the picturesque aspect of the Exhibition will be further enhanced by ornamental flower beds and other horticultural devices. The western arcade has been utilised for an aquarium, an avenue of trees leading from it into the adjacent main building and covered communication. The large central ponds, as well as the side canals, will also be used for the purposes of the Exhibition, the former for the large species of fish, and part of it for fish-eating reptiles, such as alligators or crocodiles, and the latter for the smaller sorts—both salt and fresh water. There will likewise be shown a model house for curing fish, wherein the process will be carried on; spacious dining-rooms, where fish dinners will be served, lavatories and refreshment and tea rooms, with terraces on which those who are so disposed can have *al fresco* meals. Such is an outline of the general arrangement. The present entrances to the gardens will be supplemented by others near to the Royal Albert Hall.

Mr. Henry Darvill, Town Clerk of Windsor, and Mr. Alderman Thomas Baker, of Manchester, have received intimations that the Queen is about to confer on them the honour of knighthood. Mr. Baker has been twice Mayor of Manchester, and during the second year of office entertained the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and Prince Christian when they visited the city in connection with the scheme of establishing the Royal College of Music.





PHÆBE.

BY MRS. ALLINGHAM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.  
ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MR. M'LEAN.



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have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Gold Medal at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1882; the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.  
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.  
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.  
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

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"D. M. de  
"Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, Court  
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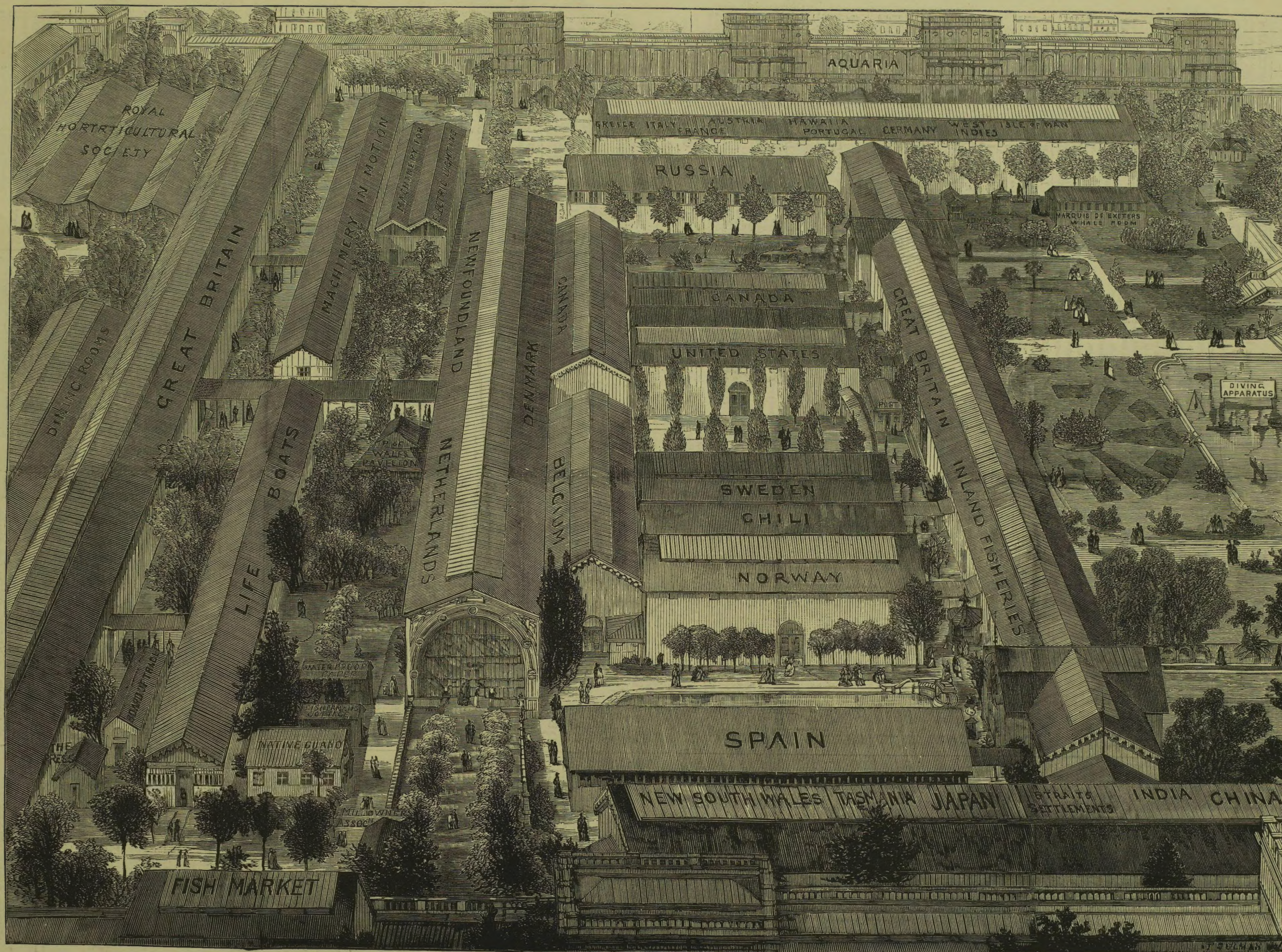
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